

## Would serve prison sentence in Israel

# Sharir seeking deal with French on Nakash

By MENACHEM SHALEV  
Jerusalem Post Reporter

Justice Minister Avraham Sharir is formulating an exchange of letters with the French government which would enable William Nakash to serve his prison sentence in Israel, well-placed sources said yesterday.

The proposed exchange of letters is awaiting the approval of Attorney-General Yosef Harish, who is due to return from abroad in the next few days. Harish has opposed Nakash's imprisonment here.

In a meeting in Paris with MK Haim Druckman (National Religious Party) two weeks ago, French Justice Minister Albin Chalandon agreed to send Nakash to Israel after he is tried in France for the February 1983 murder of an Arab in the town of Besancon.

The French minister stipulated, however, that the government must submit a formal request to French authorities to that effect.

There are differing opinions in the Justice Ministry whether

Nakash can be imprisoned here under the penal law, since he was not an Israeli citizen at the time the crime was committed. In any case, Nakash's imprisonment here would entail a formal French request. The mutual exchange of letters currently being negotiated would be designed to satisfy both the French justice minister's position and the demands of the law.

The sources said that the letters exchanged between the two governments would ensure that Nakash would not be released from prison here before serving out the full course of his sentence.

Nakash was sentenced in France to life imprisonment *in absentia*, but faces an automatic retrial upon his extradition to France.

Nakash is to come to the Jerusalem Rabbinical Court this morning to answer his wife Rina's request for a divorce. Rabbi Simha Meron, Rina Nakash's attorney, said yesterday that he would insist that Nakash deposit a conditional bill of divorce with the court, even if arrangements were made for him to

serve his prison term here.

Nakash wishes to drag out the rabbinical court proceedings until the matter of his imprisonment here is resolved. There is an August 6 deadline on Sharir's order to extradite Nakash, but it may be extended by the Supreme Court at the attorney-general's request.

The state has asked the rabbinical court to cancel its order barring Nakash from leaving the country. If the court refuses to do so, the state may petition the High Court of Justice.

Justice ministry sources said last night that the developments in the Nakash case may lead to a renewed conflict between Sharir and Harish. They cited Harish's adamant and outspoken opposition to Sharir's failed attempt last November to change the penal law so that Nakash would be able to serve his prison term here.

The sources also noted that at that time, Sharir believed that Nakash's incarceration here does require a change in the provisions of the law, but that apparently he has since been persuaded otherwise.

## Khomeini urges: 'Crush

## America's teeth in its mouth'

# Iran threatens to attack U.S., Kuwaiti targets

BAHRAIN. — Iran threatened yesterday to attack Kuwaiti and American targets in the Gulf, stepping up pressure on the U.S. task force helping reflagged Kuwaiti ships run the gauntlet of Iranian guns and missiles in the waterway.

Informed shipping sources said the U.S. Coast Guard had given Kuwait the go-ahead to part-load the mine-damaged supertanker Bridgeton so it can complete the first round trip in the Gulf by a reflagged Kuwaiti tanker under U.S. escort. The convoy is expected to sail on Friday.

The sources also said U.S. Navy experts were checking the area where the 401,382-tonne Bridgeton hit a mine on Friday and U.S. officials in Washington said special helicopters could be sent to beef up the task force's meagre mine-clearing capability.

Iranian Foreign Minister Ali Akbar Velayati told a news conference in Geneva both the U.S. and Kuwait were helping Iraq, Iran's Gulf war foe, by shipping Iraqi oil and threatened retaliation if they persisted. "Any country which supports Iraq is subject to our retaliatory measures," he said. "In the past we have showed restraint but in future we will not."

His comments follow broad hints

from Iraqi Foreign Minister Tariq Aziz, that Baghdad would resume attacks on Iranian shipping if Tehran did not give "clear, explicit and documented" acceptance of a U.N. Security Council demand for a ceasefire in the seven-year-old Gulf war. "Any partial implementation of the (U.N.) resolution will help the Iranian position," he told reporters in Washington after talks with U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz.

Aziz then flew to France, Iraq's second-largest arms supplier after the Soviet Union, and held brief talks with French Prime Minister Jacques Chirac.

Iraq has not attacked any shipping in the Gulf since July 15 and is observing an effective ceasefire in the "tanker war" in which the two sides have attacked more than 330 ships in an attempt to cut each other's oil exports.

Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini, Iran's spiritual leader, yesterday rejected any possibility of a ceasefire with Iraq. Teheran Radio said in a report monitored in Paris.

In his annual Hajj — or pilgrimage — message, the Ayatollah also called on Muslim pilgrims in Mecca, Islam's holiest city, to stage demonstrations against the U.S. "to chase away the army of Satan" and urged Moslems to "crush America's teeth in its mouth."

Teheran Radio Monday night

(Continued on back page)

## W. Bank elections okay, without PLO

# Rabin signals Jordan

By DVORAH GETZLER  
Post Knesset Reporter

Defence Minister Yitzhak Rabin told the Knesset yesterday that Jordan would certainly ensure that any West Bank representatives sent to the Jordanian parliament would not be PLO supporters.

Rabin's reply to a motion for the agenda by Alignment MK Amnon Linn was interpreted by some Knesset observers as a signal to Jordan that, should King Hussein decide on elections this year, and should he allocate 62 parliamentary seats to West Bank representatives, Israel would fully support the move so long as those representatives were drawn from the non-PLO Palestinian leadership.

Israel, said Rabin, had been careful to ensure that it did nothing to endanger the Jordanian citizenship of the West Bank population.

But elections there were not like elections in Israel.

The authorities knew how to ensure the composition of the elected bodies, said Rabin.

At the same time, he continued, Israel would continue to wage war against terrorism and cooperate in raising the quality of life of all who were prepared to keep the law and work towards a diplomatic solution to the Israeli-Arab conflict.

Linn, chairman of a Foreign Affairs and Defence Committee subcommittee on the territories, said that elections in Jordan seemed likely to take place this year. Hussein, he said, had apparently decided that half of the 14 electoral districts should be set aside for representatives from the territories.

Of the 142 members, 71 would represent the East Bank, nine the Palestinians in the refugee camps there, and 62 the West Bank population.

For Linn, the election of moder-

## Shamir allays Soviet fears

Jerusalem Post Staff

Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir yesterday vowed that Israel would never return to the borders that existed before the Six-Day War.

Shamir told a convention of the Rabbinical Council of America: "We...the majority of the people of Israel, say 'No' to return — never to return — to the 1967 lines."

Responding to Soviet accusations that Israeli missile development threatened the Soviet Union, Shamir said Moscow had nothing to fear.

"The Soviet authorities are apparently worried about Israel's technological ability to develop missiles and other weapons," Shamir said.

Peres on peace, page 4

"Let me state the obvious. We are a small nation. We are certainly no threat to the Soviet Union. We are concerned only about our security and about our Jewish brethren in the Soviet Union," he said.

The premier called on every Jewish family in the Diaspora to send "at least one representative" to live in Israel.

Greer Fay Cashman adds: Speaking at the convention of European Democratic Students in Jerusalem, Minister without Portfolio Moshe Arens echoed remarks by Shamir.

Rejecting the implication by Moscow Radio that Israel poses a threat to the USSR, Arens said: "The Soviets arm Israel's most implacable enemies. Soviet military personnel have actually participated in military action against Israel. The Soviets have a hand in starting hostilities against Israel and Soviet leaders have in the past threatened Israel with nuclear attack."

"We have our own barometer of what glasnost means, and that barometer is the situation of Soviet Jewry."

If Soviet Jewry were allowed to come to Israel, that would be "a sign of real change," Arens said.



A Buddhist monk tries to protect himself from tear-gas during the riots in Colombo, Sri Lanka, yesterday. In the foreground are sandals abandoned by fleeing rioters. (Reuters telephoto)

# 19 die as Buddhists riot over Tamil deal

COLOMBO (AP). — Rioting broke out yesterday in the Sri Lankan capital as thousands of Sinhalese Buddhists took to the streets to protest against an Indian-brokered peace plan aimed at ending the island's Tamil insurgency. They say the plan makes too many concessions to the minority Tamil community, which is mainly Hindu.

At least 19 people died and scores were injured, a police spokesman said. A government official said many of the casualties had resulted from shots fired by the police to disperse mobs.

Authorities clamped a dusk-to-dawn curfew on Colombo, the state-run radio announced.

The violence came on the eve of Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi's visit. He is to sign an agreement today with Sri Lankan President Junius Jayewardene pledging India as "guarantor" of the peace pact.

India was still trying yesterday to persuade the major Tamil separatist group to endorse the pact, which the Foreign Ministry said Gandhi would sign anyway.

Police opened fire and burst tear-

(Continued on page 9)

## U.S. black leader charges

# Israel 'lying' on arms to Pretoria

By DAVID HOROVITZ  
Jerusalem Post Correspondent

LONDON. — The head of the U.S. Congressional Black Caucus has accused Israel of lying over its arms dealings with South Africa and of "putting its friends on the spot" by repeatedly making misleading statements about the extent of those dealings.

Interviewed for a British TV documentary on Israeli-South African ties, Congressman Mervyn Dymally described Israel's March 1987 assurance that it would sign no new arms contracts with South Africa as "a very weak statement, a very compromising statement. I really don't believe the Israelis," he went on. "They have lied on this particular issue in the past, and I suspect they will continue to do so."

Dymally lamented the fact that the "United States government is not going to seek hard evidence" that Israel is sticking to its assurance.

"The U.S. will simply take the Israelis' word for granted... We will not do any research, we will not do any follow-up."

The congressman described himself as a supporter of Israel, claiming that "my vote on Israel is better than many Jewish members of Congress." "But the sale by Israel of arms to South Africa was, he stressed, 'an issue which is of great concern to the Congressional Black Caucus, to me as a black person, and to Americans as a whole.'"

He was not being anti-Israeli or anti-Jewish, he went on, but the question of apartheid and the supply of arms was "the central issue of (Continued on page 9)

## Shas puts plan on ice

By ASHER WALLFISH  
Post Knesset Correspondent

The ultra-orthodox Shas faction decided yesterday that it would not present its private members bill on conversions today, which means that the controversial issue, aimed at blacklisting Conservative and Reform converts, will not come up before the Knesset's winter session which begins at the end of October.

The Knesset rises for the summer recess next week, and even though it may convene during the recess, private bills cannot be debated in such special sessions.

The Shas measure would have required all converts, from every stream of Judaism, to have their conversions authenticated by a rabbinical court here, should they wish to register as Jews in Israel for any purpose.

Shas MK Rabbi Ya'akov Yosef told The Post: "It was the National Religious Party which let us down. Without the NRP we could never have got a majority."

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## Demjanjuk falters under questioning

By ERNIE MEYER  
Jerusalem Post Reporter

John Demjanjuk stood up poorly under the first hours of cross-examination yesterday by the head of the prosecution, state attorney Yona Blatman.

The contradictions and uncertainties he became enmeshed in appeared in part the result of being insufficiently prepared by his lawyers. In this instance this must refer to Mark O'Connor, his recent dismissed counsel of long standing, rather than the two members of his present defence team, who in vain had petitioned the court for an extension of the summer recess, to give them more time to prepare their case.



While still under "direct" questioning by his own counsel, John Gill, Demjanjuk at the outset of the session admitted lying on his 1952 application for a U.S. visa. It is this fact which over the last five years led to the loss of his U.S. citizenship and eventual deportation.

Gill asked his client: "Before you got to the U.S. (from a German

displaced persons camp), did you give false information regarding your places of residence for the period 1938-1943? Did you list such place names as Sobibor (Sambor), Danzig and Pillau?"

Demjanjuk: "True, that's what I wrote."

Gill: "Why?"

Demjanjuk: "To prevent repatriation to Russia. An Unrra official in the DP camp had advised me not to write I was born in Russia. I and a friend got hold of an atlas and we picked out the names of Sobibor (Sambor), Danzig and Pillau."

Court President Dov Levin asked the witness whether he had ever been at Sobibor. Demjanjuk

(Continued on page 9)

## WW-II battleship 'a military dinosaur with a space-age brain'

# 'Mighty Mo' sets sail for the Gulf



WASHINGTON (Reuters). — The U.S., digging deeper into its arsenal of weapons to impress Iran, has hauled out a military dinosaur with a space-age brain and sent it steaming towards the troubled Gulf.

The World War II battleship Missouri left California on Saturday and is expected to be on station in the northern Arabian Sea next month with its computerized giant guns and cruise missiles ready in case Iran attacks U.S. shipping in the Gulf.

But as the 290-metre "Mighty Mo" and its five escort ships began their trip, military analysts were divided on the need for a battleship group in the area, where the U.S. navy already has the aircraft carrier Constellation and 15 other warships.

In interviews, experts agreed that the 58,000-ton Missouri, modernized in 1982 at a cost of \$350 million, has key advantages over other U.S. ships in and around the Gulf.

But some experts wondered if the U.S. was not powering up for the wrong kind of war.

"I'm extremely wary of the whole operation," said John Pike of the Federation of American Scientists.

"But if you're going to put a ship in that area, perhaps a battleship is the way to go. It certainly avoids the possibility of having U.S. navy pilots paraded through downtown Teheran if they are shot down."

With armour plating up to 40 centimetres thick and protection provided by two cruisers carrying anti-aircraft missiles, the historic Missouri (Japan formally surrendered on its decks at the end of the war) is

regarded by military analysts as virtually invulnerable to Iranian attack.

The ship could stand outside the neck of the Gulf and fire its 2,400-km. range Tomahawk cruise missiles with computer-map accuracy at targets virtually anywhere in Iran. Pentagon sources suggested the Tomahawks are already equipped with electronic data to guide them to "targets in the region."

Closer to shore, the Missouri could use its 38 cm. guns to hurl 1,215 kg. high-explosive shells a distance of 35 kms.

Each explosive charge, weighing about the same as a family car, can penetrate more than seven metres of concrete.

Retired Admiral Julian Lake, former chief of the navy's electronic warfare command, told Reuters the

Missouri and three other refurbished U.S. battleships were very useful in Third World situations.

"There's no doubt — an Iranian missile or aircraft is not going to do much to this ship," he said. "Battleships now have the capability of attacking from a long way off."

Travelling with the "Mo" are the cruisers Long Beach and Bunker Hill, the destroyer Leftwich, the

frigate Curtis and the supply ship Kansas City. The group is expected to stop at Subic Bay naval base in the Philippines en route to the Indian Ocean. Its exact date of arrival at the Gulf was not known.

Navy officials, who asked not to be identified, said the Missouri will not be used to escort ships in and out of the Gulf but will be stationed outside the waterway in the vicinity of the Constellation battle group.

Nine other U.S. warships are being used in the Gulf itself to escort Kuwaiti tankers flying American flags between the Strait of Hormuz and Kuwait.

The carrier and the battleship clearly are meant as a reminder of Iran, if one is needed, of U.S. retaliatory power if attacked.

But some critics say America's massive military strength has never been at question in the Middle East. The superpower has proved vulnerable to what it calls terrorism — kidnapping, bombings, hijackings.

The Reagan administration pulled U.S. forces out of Lebanon in 1984 — despite declaring that country vital to U.S. interests — because of a truck-bomb attack on a marine barracks that killed 241 U.S. troops.

President Ronald Reagan's deepest crisis, the Iran-Contra scandal, arose largely because of White House frustrations over U.S. hostages held by pro-Iranian groups in Lebanon.

Many military analysts in Washington say they believe that even if Iran were to challenge the U.S. militarily while already embroiled in a debilitating war with Iraq, it would be unlikely to confront the U.S. battle fleets directly. (Continued on Page 4)



## The weather at major Swissair destinations

	23.57	24.57	25.57	26.57	27.57	28.57	29.57	30.57	31.57	32.57	33.57	34.57	35.57	36.57	37.57	38.57	39.57	40.57	41.57	42.57	43.57	44.57	45.57	46.57	47.57	48.57	49.57	50.57	51.57	52.57	53.57	54.57	55.57	56.57	57.57	58.57	59.57	60.57	61.57	62.57	63.57	64.57	65.57	66.57	67.57	68.57	69.57	70.57	71.57	72.57	73.57	74.57	75.57	76.57	77.57	78.57	79.57	80.57	81.57	82.57	83.57	84.57	85.57	86.57	87.57	88.57	89.57	90.57	91.57	92.57	93.57	94.57	95.57	96.57	97.57	98.57	99.57	100.57																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																				
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### THE WEATHER

Forecast: No change

	Yesterday's	Yesterday's	Today's
	Humidity	Min-Max	Max
Jerusalem	26	21-34	34
Golan	28	21-37	36
Nabatieh	28	21-37	36
Safad	44	25-34	34
Haifa Port	55	—	35
Tiberias	57	25-39	39
Nazareth	43	25	—
Afula	43	24-36	37
Shomron	49	23-35	35
Tel Aviv	70	24-31	31
B-G Airport	72	22-33	33
Jericho	30	25-41	41
Gaza	78	24-30	30
Beersheva	28	20-37	37
Eilat	11	28-44	44

### SOCIAL & PERSONAL

Knesset Speaker Shlomo Hillel yesterday greeted at the Knesset, David Ben-Gurion, ambassador and permanent representative of the Bahamas to the UN.

Hillel also greeted a delegation from the Council of Jewish Federations headed by its president, Shoshana Cardin.

## Hula blaze causes NIS half m. in damage

By DAVID RUDGE

Jerusalem Post Reporter

KIRYAT SHMONA. — A fierce blaze which swept through farm buildings in the Hula valley on Monday night caused about NIS 550,000 worth of damage, fire assessors said yesterday.

Three tractors, farming equipment and hundreds of tons of baled hay belonging to a consortium of moshavim in the region were destroyed.

Over 20 firemen with 11 fire engines spent the night fighting to bring the blaze under control. Teams remained at the scene yesterday to monitor the smoldering hay.

Golan and Upper Galilee fire chief Yitzhak Azran said the cause of the blaze was being investigated, although arson was not suspected.

He said that the hot weather had caused the blaze to spread very quickly.

Azran said fields and forests are extremely dry because of the heat-wave and the fire brigade has been kept busy recently dealing with up to a dozen small fires a day.

He urged the public to be extra careful and to report fires immediately.

### Promising navy officer dies of heart attack

Jerusalem Post Reporter

ALUF-MISHNE Uri Teitz, 36, one of the youngest and most promising senior navy officers, died on Monday night when he suffered a heart attack while swimming.

Teitz led the seaborne raid near Sidon on Sunday night.

"He was an outstanding fighter. He had the qualities of courage, bravery and leadership. His path in the navy was full of glory and he succeeded in every position he occupied. He was an example to us all," Navy Commander Aluf Avraham Ben-Shushan said at the funeral in Netanya yesterday.

Nine Aluf-Mishne carried the coffin and three volleys were fired in Teitz's honor. "We stand here stunned by pain and sorrow near your grave. Your death came to us as a shock, and the pain is great," eulogized Ben-Shushan.

Teitz, who was married and father of two girls, was in good health. Monday afternoon, after duty, he went out for a swim in the sea. When he failed to return to his base a search party was sent out and found his body.

### Likud asked to help form Palestinian anti-terror party

By JOEL GREENBERG

Jerusalem Post Reporter

West Bank Village Leagues head Jamil al-Amleh yesterday asked Likud MKs to help him form a Palestinian party which would oppose terrorism and advocate a Jordanian-Palestinian confederation.

Al-Amleh met at the Knesset with 15 Likud MKs, including Transport Minister Haim Coru. They agreed to set up a joint Village Leagues-Likud Committee which would "formulate ways to promote the peace process," sources at the meeting said.

Al-Amleh said he would soon invite Prime Minister Shamir and other Likud leaders to his home village of Beit Ulla to meet with

## HOME AND FOREIGN NEWS

### Atshe remaining in the fold

## Virshubski likely to bolt Shinui

By DVORAH GETZLER

Post Knesset Reporter

Shinui MK Mordechai Virshubski seems likely to be in search of a new political home by tonight, when his party will probably endorse a platform that seeks to unite the Shinui, Independent Liberals, and Liberal Centre parties.

At issue is Virshubski's adamant opposition to a clause in the platform that would support Jewish settlement in sparsely populated West Bank areas and in regions that the framers of the platform envisage as



Shultz to meet Shevardnadze in mid-September

## Reagan sees climate for historic arms agreement

WASHINGTON. — The United States and the Soviet Union moved closer to a major disarmament agreement yesterday, scheduling a meeting between their foreign ministers for September and making further strides towards a plan to eliminate intermediate-range nuclear missiles worldwide.

The White House announced yesterday that Secretary of State George Shultz and his Soviet counterpart, Eduard Shevardnadze, would meet in Washington in mid-September.

At the same time, President Reagan said Washington had accepted Moscow's "global double zero option" plan for the elimination of the superpowers' intermediate range nuclear weapons, adding that "the climate is now receptive" for an historic arms accord.

White House spokesman Marlin Fitzwater said Shultz and Shevardnadze would meet in Washington prior to the annual assembly of the United Nations in New York, adding he was "optimistic" the meeting could pave the way for the long-delayed summit between Reagan

and Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev.

Reagan, addressing a conference here on superconductivity, said that until last week "the Soviet Union had insisted on what could have been a major stumbling block" to U.S. proposals for the elimination of intermediate-range missiles.

He was pleased the Soviets had now agreed to support two U.S. demands — the "strict and effective verification" of an arms accord and the banning of any "transfer of existing U.S. or Soviet INF missiles to any third party."

Fitzwater told reporters at the White House that recent progress towards an arms control pact had improved the chances of a summit, which would also be held in the United States.

"If you view arms control as a process," he said, "it is an optimistic sign for a summit."

U.S. officials said they hoped Shultz and his Soviet colleague would be able to iron out details of a proposed nuclear arms reduction pact.

Officials said on Monday that the

U.S. arms negotiator in Geneva, Maynard Glitman, would formally accept Gorbachev's latest proposal to eliminate all U.S. and Soviet medium-range nuclear missiles "in a day or so."

Gorbachev recently offered to dismantle all medium-range missiles deployed in Soviet Asia if the United States abandoned its plan to store 100 warheads in Alaska. Both sides had already agreed in principle on eliminating such missiles in western Europe.

In Geneva U.S. arms control negotiators yesterday put forth proposals aimed at finding common ground with the Soviets on eliminating intermediate-range nuclear missiles.

But they stuck to their position that 72 West German Pershing 1-A missiles with U.S. nuclear warheads should not be included in the superpower talks.

"We'll be proposing that all U.S. and Soviet ground-launched missiles with a range of 500-5,000 km. be eliminated from the face of the earth," said Glitman, the chief U.S. negotiator. (AFP/AP)

Chad tops OAU parley

## Arafat plays down Israel, Africa ties

ADDIS ABABA (AFP). — PLO leader Yasser Arafat yesterday minimized the importance of the resumption of diplomatic relations by some African countries — Cameroon, Ivory Coast, Liberia, Togo and Zaire — with Israel, thereby breaking ranks with the 28 African states who severed relations after the 1973 war.

Arafat spoke at the second day of the three-day Organization of African Unity meeting, which has attracted the lowest turnout for years. Only 17 of the 50 members are attending.

Several speakers reaffirmed their support for the PLO and the Palestinian cause, following calls here for a fresh impetus to be given to Afro-Arab cooperation.

Arafat and Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak held a brief meeting here on Monday. The PLO leader said yesterday that the recent PLO dispute with Egypt was a "family" affair and a "misunderstanding."

He said he would be meeting Mubarak again today.

The dispute early this year led to the closure of the PLO office in Cairo.

African leaders were abruptly confronted yesterday with the issue of the Chad-Libyan territorial dispute when Gabonese President Omar Bongo threatened to step down as chairman of the OAU committee on the conflict.

Bongo said that the committee which he has been chairing on the long-standing dispute over the Aouzou strip, a band of territory in northern Chad, had been unable to work because of a Libyan boycott of its proceedings.

He said he was therefore handing the issue back to the OAU heads of state who gave Gabon, along with Algeria, Cameroon, Mozambique, Nigeria and Senegal, the task of finding a solution to the dispute at the mid-1986 summit.

Libya has occupied the Aouzou strip, which is believed to be rich in minerals, since 1973.

The Gabonese president resisted a plea from the incoming OAU chairman, Zambian president Kenneth Kaunda, to stay on the job — unless, he said, Libya bound itself before the conference to cooperate with the committee.

Bongo was expected to leave Addis Ababa yesterday, members of his delegation said.

The 23rd OAU summit is expected to be dominated by the campaign for tough sanctions against Pretoria, and Africa's economic crisis.



A woman brings bread to the French embassy in Teheran yesterday which is surrounded by Iranian police forces. France and Iran severed diplomatic relations on July 17 in their "embassy war" and have now agreed that Italy and Pakistan will represent their respective interests. (Reuters telephoto)

## Britain to study case of alleged war criminal

By DAVID HOROVITZ

Jerusalem Post Correspondent LONDON. — The Home Office yesterday formally announced that it is investigating allegations of Nazi war crimes against Antanas Gecas, the 71-year-old Edinburgh boarding house owner who has admitted to wartime membership of the notorious 12th Lithuanian Police Battalion.

According to evidence submitted to the Home Office by the Simon Wiesenthal Centre, Gecas personally murdered hundreds of Lithuanian Jews and organized the killings of thousands more.

The Home Office is investigating Gecas's 1956 application for British citizenship to establish whether he

acquired his British passport by fraud, false representation or concealment of material facts.

If any of these prove to be the case, Gecas could be stripped of his citizenship, and could then be subject to deportation.

Taking note of Israeli interest in the Gecas case, the Home Office pointed out that it has received no official request for Gecas's extradition to Israel, and that such extradition would require a change of law, since the present treaty does not allow extradition from Britain to Israel for offences committed outside Israeli territory.

The Home Office again stressed that extradition to the Soviet Union was out of the question.

## UK police use illegal methods against Israeli

By DAVID HOROVITZ

Jerusalem Post Correspondent LONDON. — Israeli Vladimir Davidson, being held in custody here while he fights extradition to the U.S. in a multi-million dollar fraud case, was last week prevented by British police from meeting with his counsel to prepare his defence, Bow Street Magistrates' Court heard yesterday.

Following his court appearance last week, Davidson, who is suspected along with Israeli diplomat Shabtai Kalmanovitch of cashing millions of dollars worth of counterfeit cheques drawn on the Merrill Lynch brokerage house, was taken to a local police station and held in solitary confinement in the station cells. He was refused all visitors.

This was in contravention of normal police procedure, according to which he should have been returned to Pentonville Prison.

Davidson's counsel told the court that this treatment severely hampered Davidson and his lawyers in the preparation of their defence against

the U.S. Justice Department request for his and Kalmanovitch's extradition.

The court heard that it was only after Davidson began a hunger strike that police agreed to return him to Pentonville.

At yesterday's court hearing, it was revealed that the home secretary has given initial approval to the U.S. extradition request, and a hearing has been scheduled for one month's time.

Kalmanovitch and Davidson, who were arrested in London two months ago at the request of the FBI, are to challenge the extradition request, and Kalmanovitch has denied any involvement in the counterfeit cheques fraud.

Davidson was yesterday remanded into custody until next month's hearing, and the court ordered the police to ensure that there was no repeat of last week's events. Kalmanovitch was released on bail of £500,000 and was ordered to surrender his passport and not to move from his London address.

## FOREIGN BRIEFS

### Anti-Semite heads Canadian party

TORONTO (JTA). — James Keegstra, the Alberta high school teacher appealing his conviction of promoting hatred against Jews, has been named interim leader of Canada's Social Credit Party.

The party has included throughout its history an anti-Semitic faction, with elements in opposition. Keegstra was elected by a majority of one vote at the party's executive meeting in New Westminster, B.C.

### South Africa says 190 killed in Angola

WINDHOEK, Namibia (South West Africa) (Reuters). — South African-led security forces said they killed 190 nationalist guerrillas and Angolan army soldiers during a raid in southern Angola.

The soldiers were killed in an ambush and in a second encounter with the security forces, the South African Defence Force said.

### Egypt-U.S. military games set in August

CAIRO (AP). — American and Egyptian naval, air and ground forces will participate in military maneuvers dubbed "Bright Star 87" off the Mediterranean coast between August 15-20, an Egyptian Army spokesman said yesterday.

Col. Nagi Tohami told a press conference that "new weapons" would be used in the military exercises, including the American M1-A1 battle tank which Egypt is close to getting permission to assemble.

### German woman appeals for right to die

KARLSRUHE (AFP). — A 27-year-old West German woman, bedridden since a car crash four years ago, has appealed to the country's highest court for the right to have her life terminated, officials said yesterday.

The constitutional court here is to decide in the next few days whether to consider the unprecedented request from the woman, named in press reports as "Daniela M.," which conflicts with a clause on respect for human life in the West German constitution, a spokesman said.

### Hitler self-portrait discovered in Vienna

VIENNA (Reuters). — A painting believed to be the only existing self-portrait in oils of Adolf Hitler has been discovered in Vienna, a historian and Hitler biographer said yesterday.

Prof. Werner Maser told reporters the picture, on the reverse side of which Hitler copied Botticelli's "Young man with a red cap," is owned and kept in a bank vault by a Viennese family he declined to identify.

### Afghan children to USSR for holidays

ISLAMABAD (AFP). — A large number of Afghan children left for the Soviet Union on Monday to spend summer holidays in the pioneer camps in the Soviet Asian republics, according to official Afghan media reports received here yesterday.

## Heavy security at Beirut's Swiss mission

BEIRUT (AP). — Syrian and Lebanese troops guarded the Swiss Embassy building in Moslem West Beirut yesterday following threats of terrorist attacks to protest the detention of a Shi'ite Moslem hijacker in Geneva.

Syrian special forces troops and Lebanese riot policemen cordoned off a 500-metre radius around the embassy building in Rue Clemenceau. The three-story mission was ringed by concrete slabs to block suicide car bombers. An armoured personnel carrier with a heavy machine-gun guarded the entrance.

The stepped-up security followed a threat on Monday by a group calling itself The Green Cells to attack Swiss government interests unless the Lebanese hijacker, Hussein Hariri, were freed.

In another development, Beirut's Al-Anwar daily reported yesterday that U.S. Senator Edward Kennedy cabled Lebanon's Justice Minister, Nabih Berri, "asking him to exert efforts to obtain the release of foreign hostages in Lebanon."

## Iran-Contra testimony

### Meese blames North for falsely accusing Israel

By DAVID MAKOVSKY

Jerusalem Post Correspondent WASHINGTON. — Attorney General Edwin Meese testified yesterday before the joint congressional panel investigating the Iran-Contra affair that Lt. Col. Oliver North was his source for an account that unjustifiably blamed Israel for diverting Iranian arms profits to the Nicaraguan Contra rebels.

Meese said North made the assertion to him in a meeting on November 23. Meese said he believed him because of North's "forceful" tone. Two days later, Meese said at a White House press conference that Israel was responsible for the diversion.

Meese acknowledged that this statement blaming Israel was indeed false.

AFP reported Meese as denying any part in an Iran-Contra cover-up and said he only learned the full details of U.S. arms sales to Iran last November shortly before he made them public for the first time.

In his first day of long-awaited

testimony before the joint congressional committee investigating the scandal, Meese said he was marginally in favour of the secret sale of arms to Iran, but thought it would last — and thus be kept secret from Congress — for only about two months.

"My own counsel was that, while very close, the benefits seemed to outweigh the risks," he said. "I had the impression that a time frame of 30 to 60 days was contemplated and that the risks were, therefore, short-term."

Meese confirmed testimony by Secretary of State George Shultz last week that former National Security adviser John Poindexter and the late Central Intelligence Agency chief William Casey supported the initiative, while Shultz and Defence Secretary Caspar Weinberger opposed it.

He said he was first informed of the Iran arms sales when North showed him a copy of a presidential authorization for the initiative in January 1986.

## Goria set to become Italy's youngest PM

ROME (Reuters). — Giovanni Goria is tomorrow to celebrate the most important birthday of his life by becoming, at 44, Italy's youngest prime minister since World War II.

The Christian Democrat former treasury minister yesterday had his first attempt at putting together a viable coalition and forming Italy's 47th post-war government.

Goria's own surprise at being made prime minister designate two weeks ago was matched only by that of the rest of Italy.

Wary Italians have become accustomed to seeing several prime ministerial candidates troop back and forth to the presidential palace before a new incumbent is found.

But Goria, at his first attempt at forming a government — something which has recently proved beyond

the legendary political skills of some of his most experienced colleagues, has completed the task with surprising ease.

Commentators believe the unusual speed, by Italian standards, of his success owes more to the present political situation than any extraordinary skills of his own.

But the rise to high office of the accountant from the northern town of Asti is significant because Goria represents a new young generation of Christian Democrat politicians who have until now been kept firmly in place by party elders dominating Italian politics for 40 years.

Five-times former prime minister Giulio Andreotti, 68, for example, was helping to put together Italy's first post-war government while Goria was still learning to walk.

Like fellow Christian Democrat Amintore Fanfani, 79, who formed his first cabinet in 1954 and his sixth in April this year, Andreotti still wields enormous influence both within the party and as the current foreign minister.

On a more popular level Goria possesses a strong sex appeal which has won him the affection of the most part, balding, colleagues many years ago.

Goria owes much of his success to the fact that he was a compromise candidate chosen to overcome an impasse between the leaders of the Socialist and Christian Democrat parties.

President Francesco Cossiga, facing the unenviable task of finding a way around what had become an apparently irreparable rift between the two former allies, reacted by summoning Goria from holiday in northern Italy.

As the newspaper *Il Giornale*

commented at the weekend: "Goria was conceived in a test-tube by political alchemists...and that's why his existence is so precarious."

The paper attributed Goria's success to a general feeling among politicians, anxious to get to the beaches and mountains for August, that any government was better than none.

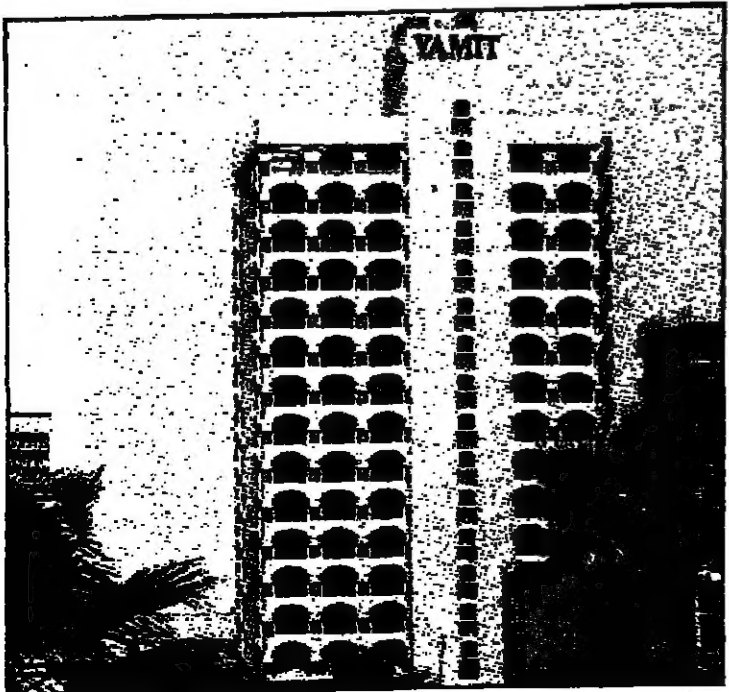
Few politicians, except Goria himself, give his five-party government more than nine months — enough to see the country through the long summer break and to push the budget through parliament. But even nine months is respectable by Italian standards — Fanfani's government in April lasted 10 days.

Although Goria may not prove a match for his older, wily political adversaries, his five years at the treasury have shown a clear grasp of political realities, and he may yet confound the pessimists.

## THEY TAKE PLEASURE IN PLEASEING

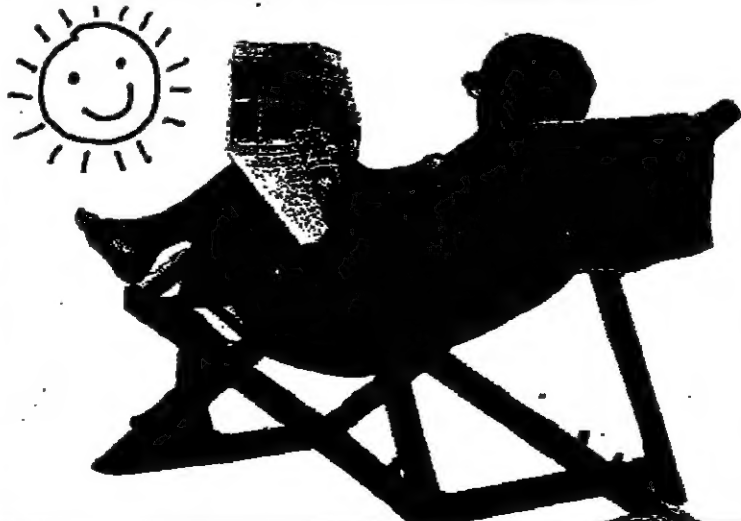
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## North American Jewish delegation:

## 'Who's a Jew' a threat to unity

By ARYEH RUBINSTEIN  
Jerusalem Post Reporter

A group of North American Jewish leaders said in Jerusalem yesterday that passage of the mooted amendment to the Rabbinical Courts Adjudication Law would "threaten our unity and the centrality of Israel."

Chief speaker for the group at a press conference yesterday was Shoshana Cardin, president of the Council of Jewish Federations. The other speakers were Donald Carr, of the United Israel Appeal in Canada, and Martin Stein, national chairman of the United Jewish Appeal.

The delegation, which arrived on Monday, came with the specific object of blocking passage of the amendment, which may come up in the Knesset today. The amendment authorizes the rabbinical courts to decide on the validity of any conversion performed abroad.

"We are not making threats of withholding funds which would be the absolutely worst solution," said Stein, whose organization is the main Jewish fund-raising group in the U.S.

But Cardin said that amendment of the law on conversions, "directly or indirectly," would cause "a significant portion of our people to feel disenfranchised, to feel that the essential unity which has characterized our relationship over these past 40 years has been shattered."

She added that the delegation does not represent any religious movement, although adherents of all branches of North American Jewry



Shoshana Cardin (Harari)

were represented within its range of organizations.

Cardin said that in its effort to try to influence Israeli leaders in this matter the delegation was "fulfilling our duty to act as resolutely and as firmly as Israel acts when it perceives threats to the Jewish people."

She urged that there be no alteration in the relationship between Diaspora Jews and the state of Israel, and asked that the "Who is a convert?" issue be removed from the political agenda once and for all.

Cardin and her colleagues said that conversion belongs "on the religious agenda," not on the political one. It should be a subject for dialogue, and the Knesset should refrain from "imposing a solution" on Diaspora Jewry.

## 'Not to make Arabs happy - to make our destiny clear'

## Peres on peace

By GREER FAY CASHMAN  
Jerusalem Post Reporter

Foreign Minister Peres, the chief Israeli proponent of an international peace conference, said yesterday that he could live comfortably without it, but the problem is that Jordan will not agree to negotiations without the preface of an international conference.

Speaking in Jerusalem to young delegates of the International Forum for Freedom, a conservative organization, Peres said that he sees the conference as the most realistic opportunity to turn from belligerency to a new era in the Middle East. "We need peace not to make the Arabs happy," he continued, "but to make our destiny clear."

Questioned about Israel's plans for Judea and Samaria, Peres replied that when one has two peoples on the same land, one must either divide the land or have two governments with a federation. He said that he believes either is possible.

The problem, he underscored, "is not just integration in the social sense, but a solution in the political sense."

The Arabs' need for peace is prompted by the growing cost of military equipment, Peres said. A fully-equipped fighter plane today costs \$34 million. The next generation of planes, Peres predicted, will cost \$100m. each. Imagine, he said, what could be done with such sums for education, health and social welfare.

The questions pertaining to peace are in Peres' perception economics. "The answers are political," he said.

In the question period, Peres admitted that he might be doing an injustice to the Likud because he is not as familiar with its ideology as he is with that of Labour. He confined himself to three areas of difference on matters of internal policy: agriculture, economic investment and education. If Labour wins the next elections, he promised, everyone will be able to acquire higher education free of charge.

Peres reiterated his opposition to PLO participation in a peace conference.

"We don't believe that you can shoot and talk at the same time," he declared. "We can't negotiate with the PLO knowing that they may have killed a child the same morning."

Peres seemed almost amused at the thought of excluding the Soviet Union from an international peace conference. "The problem is not how to bring the Russians into the Middle East, but how to get them out," he said, citing Syria, Southern Yemen, Libya and Ethiopia as some of the countries in which the Soviets have a firm foothold.

Peres recalled that direct negotiations with Egypt had been preceded by a conference in Geneva with the participation of the USSR, the U.S., Egypt, Jordan and Israel. Some of the people who were against the Camp David Accords, he said, now opposed a conference that could lead to peace with Jordan.

The IFFF conference was coordinated by Gil Samsonov, adviser to Minister Moshe Arens (Likud).

Meanwhile, Minister without Portfolio Ezer Weizman yesterday sharply denounced Prime Minister Shamir's "three noes" - no to Soviet participation in the peace process, no to the international conference and no to PLO participation - as the height of "political distortion and irresponsibility."

Shamir, Weizman told *The Jerusalem Post*, is simply "against peace. He does not want peace - as he voted against the peace process and the peace treaty with Egypt in 1978-79."

Shamir apparently "is worried that the Soviets mean business and are ready to compromise" with Israel about entering the peace process. "The situation now is that the Arab world is phoning us [to make peace] and we are not answering the phone," said Weizman. We definitely should not say "no" to the Soviets.

As to the Soviet radio broadcasts regarding Israel's development of the Jericho II missile, Weizman said that "the Soviets want to see more demilitarization of the Middle East."

## Eban to lecture on diplomacy in Cairo

Post Knesset Correspondent

Abba Eban, chairman of the Foreign Affairs and Defence Committee, has accepted an invitation from Egyptian Foreign Minister Esmet Abdel Meguid to visit Cairo in the

autumn. While there he will lecture to the Egyptian Institute of Diplomacy, and meet various Egyptian leaders.

This will be Eban's third visit to Egypt in the last three years.

## MIGHTY MO

(Continued from Page One)

Congressional and other experts fear a guerrilla attack that could take place anywhere in the world.

They point out that an anonymous mine blew a hole in the supertanker *Bridgeton* on the very first American-escorted convoy in the Gulf last week.

Stan Norris, a defence specialist with the Private National Resources Defence Council, said putting the Missouri in the region will simply "exacerbate the soup we are getting ourselves into over there."

But he added: "Since 1974, Iran has been a major irritant here and I am certain there are a lot of people in the administration and the Pentagon who would like to hit them without a

lot of thought to policy."

One Pentagon official, who asked not to be identified, told reporters: "This mission - showing the flag - is exactly what the Missouri was re-commissioned to do."

"I know if I was in charge in Iran, I would think twice with a ship like that sailing around."

A leader of the pro-Iranian Hizbullah (Party of God) said several days ago that Shi'ite Moslems were ready to launch suicide attacks against U.S. and French targets in the Gulf.

He spoke during a demonstration in Beirut by 3,000 chest-beating fundamentalists chanting defiance of Western navies and slogans such as "Terrorism is our only way."

## Young people take note: Heart disease is serious

By JUDY SIEGEL

Post Science and Health Reporter

The sudden death by cardiac arrest of two relatively young personalities this week - journalist Aharon Bechar at 45 and Israeli Navy officer Uri Teitz at 36 - should ring alarm bells for everyone.

So says Prof. Mervyn Gotsman, head of the cardiology department of Hadassah-University Hospital in Jerusalem's Ein Karem. In an interview with *The Jerusalem Post* yesterday, Prof. Gotsman said that heart disease is developing in people at a younger age than previously. "This is due to smoking, a diet full of animal fat, getting excited too quickly and not doing regular, moderate exercise."

Many of these deaths can be prevented by a proper life style, he says. And people who ignore signs of cardiovascular disease, including young men who feel so tired they can hardly walk or breathe, are asking for trouble

if they don't seek medical help immediately.

In newspaper eulogies of Bechar, colleagues noted that his death had been sudden and unexpected, but there were also reports that he said he had felt "bad" since returning a month ago from three years of working in the U.S., and he intended to see a doctor about it "next Sunday" (a week after his death).

Aluf-Mishne Teitz, married and the father of two small girls, died of cardiac arrest while swimming at 3 p.m. on Monday. There was no mention of any previous heart problems or check-ups he had undergone, but it was noted that his brother was sent by the Israel Defence Forces to Belgium, where he is awaiting a heart transplant. Heart problems, note cardiologists, can run in families, and anyone with a close relative who needs a transplant should be thoroughly checked himself, even if he is young.

Prof. Gotsman asserted that he would be

much happier if people took care of themselves and "I didn't have to see any more heart disease. I have plenty of Talmud to study to keep me busy," said the kippa-wearing cardiologist.

"The heart," he continues, is "like a motor car, with an electrical mechanism like the distributor, a chemical component like petrol, and a contracting device like the cylinder. For the heart to pump blood, an electrical signal must go from cell to contiguous cell quickly and in the proper order."

But cardiac arrest can take place in two ways. It may follow warning signs, or come as a surprise. The less common problem is a heart block, in which the electrical impulse begins in the upper chambers of the heart to the lower chambers. This can be treated successfully with a heart pacemaker. The second, much more common condition, is ventricular fibrillation, in which areas of the heart muscle contract wildly and independently. An electric shock is used to treat this.

The chances of surviving cardiac arrest if one falls in a public place are about 30 per cent. for Magen David Adom intensive cardiac care ambulances are well-equipped to save victims. If cardio-pulmonary resuscitation (CPR) is administered by a passerby, the chances are much greater. Once one arrives at the hospital, still alive, he has an even better chance. The death rate at Hadassah's coronary care unit has dropped from 30 per cent in 1964 to just 4 per cent today, Gotsman notes.

Unfortunately, "no one takes heart disease seriously today," Gotsman bemoans. "People smoke as much as before, are overweight, eat too much fat, are overworked and don't exercise." That, he concludes, is an invitation to cardiac arrest even before the hair turns grey.

## 200 decry Jews for Jesus as 'converts to an alien tradition'

By WALTER RUBY

Jerusalem Post Correspondent

NEW YORK. - In the first ever demonstration of its kind here, about 200 New York Jews gathered outside the Manhattan headquarters of Jews for Jesus to denounce the missionary cult.

Carrying placards with slogans saying things like "I am a true Jew and believe in one God only" and "I love being Jewish", the crowd cheered when Rabbi Moses Bimbaum, associate director of the New York Board of Rabbis, said that a Jew for Jesus supporter is "a convert to an alien tradition who has rebelled against our faith and is burdened with all the consequent disabilities provided by Jewish law and custom."

Jews for Jesus, the best known of a

large number of so-called Hebrew-Christian sects in the U.S., is estimated by the Jewish Community Relations Council of New York to have an annual budget of \$6.5 million and a staff of more than 100. Believed to be heavily funded by wealthy Evangelical Christians, Jews for Jesus volunteers appear in large numbers on the streets of Manhattan each summer, handing out leaflets filled with Jewish references and imagery, urging Jews to find salvation by accepting "Yeshua," or Jesus. The leaflets emphasize that one can remain Jewish while accepting Jesus as the Messiah, since Jesus himself was a Jew.

Julius Berman, chairman of the Task Force on Missionaries and Cults of the Jewish Community Relations Council (JCRC), said: "We

cannot stand silently by while the uniqueness of our religion is challenged... We especially protest the [Jews for Jesus] glittery public relations attempt to mislead especially-targeted groups - the young, the elderly, the infirm and new immigrants - through out-of-context quotes and misrepresented ideas."

Moshe Rosen, founder of Jews for Jesus, told *The Jerusalem Post*: "I think this demonstration against our activities represents a quick fix approach to Jewish problems. Instead of dealing with real issues of intermarriage and disaffiliation, and the reality that the majority of Jews are not involved Jewishly, they vent their rage at the supposed missionary threat. Who do they think they will convince with such a demonstration?"

## Arbeli: MDs' wages too low

By JUDY SIEGEL

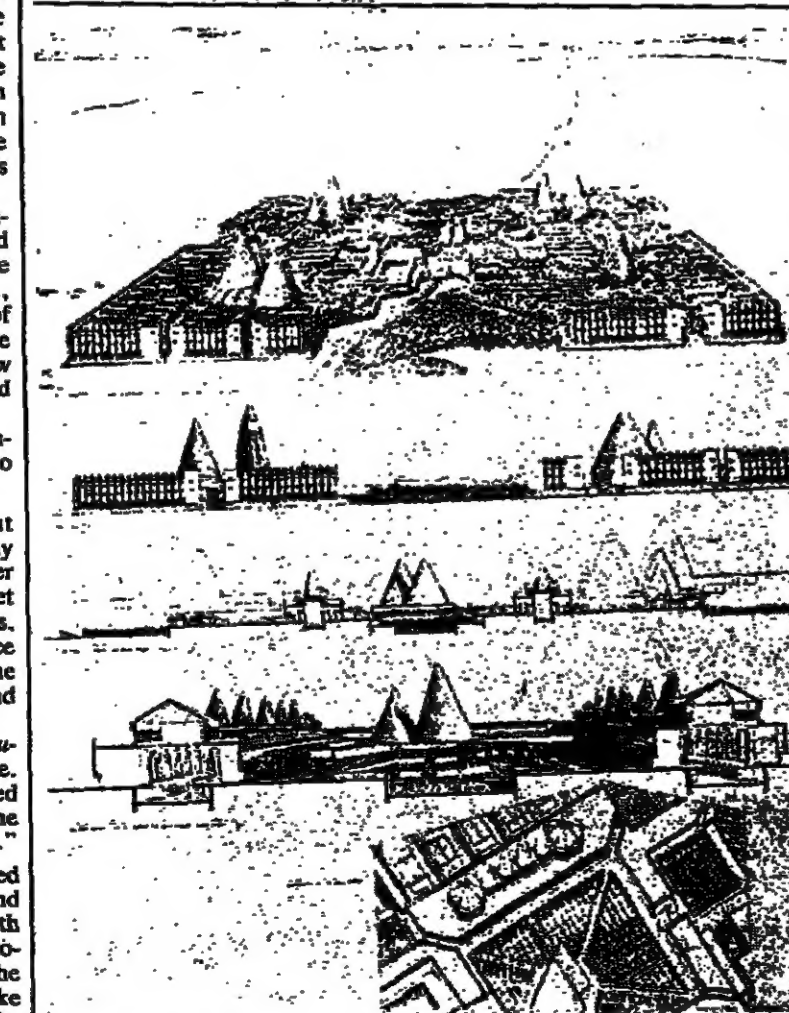
Post Science and Health Reporter

Health Minister Shoshana Arbeli-Almosino warned Finance Minister Moshe Nissim yesterday that many people were abandoning the medical profession because of the very low wages. She urged that salaries be raised to a "decent" level.

Arbeli-Almosino raised the problem at the Ministerial Economics Committee, in addition to sending urgent letters about it to Nissim and Histadrut Secretary-General Yisrael Kessar and his deputy, Haim Haberfeld.

The health minister said that there is a labour shortage among physiotherapists, clinical communications specialists, microbiologists, biochemists and others. All of these are university-trained, but they earn the wages of blue-collar workers. This causes not only "great frustration" among them, but also an exodus from the profession and a lower level of medical services.

Now, while wage negotiations are being conducted between the Histadrut and employers, the time is ripe, said the minister, to deal specifically with medical personnel.



A design done by an Israeli, Anat David, for a university in Timbuktu was the winning entry in an international competition organized by the prestigious National Institute of Architectural Education in New York. David, a third-year environmental design student at Jerusalem's Bezalel Academy of Arts and Design, was one of 184 contestants.

## General appoints panel on settlements council

OC Central Command Aluf Amram Mitzna has appointed a commission to look into the problems of the Ma'ale Adumim local

council. Council members have been unable to set up a coalition since the April 1986 elections in the new township. (Itim)

CAIRO (Reuters). - A trial run on the Cairo metro, which opens to the public in two months, is like a trip on a ghost train.

The tens of thousands of passengers who will use the underground railway every hour are nowhere to be seen.

So silent are the smartly decorated stations and so great is the contrast with the smoke-belching traffic on the streets above that it is hard to believe you are gliding beneath the Arab world's largest city.

It's only when you see the pharaonic mosaics or the portraits of late presidents Gamal Abdel Nasser and Anwar Sadat on the station walls that you know you are still under the capital of Egypt.

"If it helps get rid of some of the chaos up top, it will have been worth it," said an engineer on the French showcase project as officials and journalists had a test ride on the 4.5 km line recently.

In the first phase, begun in 1982

and set for inauguration in late September, six new subway stations in central Cairo will be joined to an existing surface line to the southern industrial zone of Helwan.

A second stage will see the system joined late next year with a line heading north, making a 42-km network on the Nile's east bank. Long-term plans call for two inner-city lines crossing the river.

The first phase, excluding trains and carriages, will cost about \$370 million - more than double original estimates.

France's investment in the project will eventually total \$560m. in aid and loans, said Gen. Mohammed Abdel-Salam, chairman of the national authority for tunnels.

He said delays which pushed up

## Stiff fines for littering

At the request of the Interior Ministry, the Hadera Magistrates' Court yesterday imposed stiff fines on two people found guilty of dumping garbage in a public park.

Binyamin Forman of Hadera was fined NIS 1,000 and Mufnad Abdel Washahad of Ara was fined NIS 500 for dumping left-overs from chickens processed at the Hod Lavan factory. (Itim)

## Underground in Cairo

phase is finished, the metro should ease congestion in the streets.

Experts say, for instance, that the number of bus lines along the Ramses thoroughfare will drop to 18 from 54. Traffic in two big central Cairo squares should be halved.

Officials acknowledge they face a problem of educating Cairenes to use a new form of transport.

In the two months before the metro opens, clubs, schools, societies and other groups will be given free rides to get citizens accustomed to the idea.

But Fouad Abdel-Aziz of the tunnel's authority has no doubt underground travel will soon catch on.

"People will be attracted because of the sort of traffic we have in Cairo," he said.



A terrier gets relief from the heatwave on a windsurfer along the Tel Aviv beachfront yesterday. (M. Daniel/Media)

## Congressmen join call to include Jerusalem in Japanese conference

By DAVID MAKOVSKY

WASHINGTON. - Sixty members of Congress have protested to the Japanese government about a decision to bar representatives of Jerusalem from the forthcoming World Conference of Historical Cities to be hosted by the city of Kyoto.

The effort on Capitol Hill has been led by two Californian Democratic congressmen, Robert Matsui, a Japanese American, and Mel Levine.

Participants at the conference, scheduled for November, are expected to come from 35 cities, including Damascus, Beijing, Kiev, Boston, Paris, Montreal and Rome.

The Anti-Defamation League (ADL) of B'nai B'rith first raised the issue of Jerusalem's exclusion with the Japanese embassy in Washington two months ago. The embassy passed the inquiry to the Kyoto City Council, which then voted to stand by its decision not to extend an invitation to Jerusalem.

Koichi Haraguchi, counsellor for Public Affairs at the Japanese embassy here, said Kyoto's decision

was related to the Israeli capital being "the subject of political controversies."

He said the Foreign Ministry, one of the official sponsors of the event, would not "interfere" with the decisions made by the host organization.

Jewish groups in Boston, a sister city of Kyoto, are attempting to secure Mayor Raymond Flynn's agreement for the city to boycott the event, despite pressure not to do so from the business community. Kyoto has about \$30-\$40 million invested in the American city, according to informed sources. American-born Matsui said: "I know personally the end result of racial prejudice, and I am going to fight it every time I see it."

In the letter he and Levine drafted, signed by 60 congressmen, they said that the excluding of Jerusalem from such a forum was "an omission so blatant and unjustified as to raise concerns of political bias and prejudice."

Japan is a staunch supporter of the Arab boycott against Israel.

## Call to world trade unions to lobby for Ethiopian Jews

By JEFF BLACK

For The Jerusalem Post

The Histadrut's department for international relations yesterday called on all trade unions in the free world to lobby their governments in support of the campaign for the release of Jews remaining in Ethiopia.

Some estimates say around 15,000 Jews are still waiting for permission to leave.

Histadrut Secretary-General Yisrael Kessar said he will raise the issue this weekend during the visit from Brussels of John van der Weken, secretary-general of the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions. Kessar said that the reunification of Ethiopian Jewish families will be discussed at their very first working meeting.

Kessar discussed the issue yesterday with a group of visiting Canadian parliamentarians.

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But Fouad Abdel-Aziz of the tunnel's authority has no doubt underground travel will soon catch on.

"People will be attracted because of the sort of traffic we have in Cairo," he said.

Fares have not yet been fixed, but will be subsidized to compete with taxi and bus fares.

"The fare is a political decision," said Abdel-Salam.



# Iran's 'state within a state' in Lebanon

DIANA ABDALLAH/Baalbeck, Lebanon

POSTERS of Iranian leader Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini adorn the hospital wards, nurses work in black chador shawls and Islamic revolutionary songs blare from the paging system.

The 24-bed Imam Khomeini Hospital in this east Lebanon town, built for Iranians but now open to all, is financed and run by the Islamic Republic of Iran.

"Lebanon is like the son of Iran. It is part of Iran and we have to help the Moslem Lebanese people," says hospital director Akbar Mahaki.

Mahaki is one of some 500 Iranians administering what some people see as an Iranian state-within-a-state in Lebanon with a budget of \$5 million a month, Shi'ite Moslem sources say.

It is a territory without borders but Iranian fundamentalism is advancing steadily among Lebanese Shi'ites, estimated to number 1.3 million, the largest sect in a population of some three to four million.

Although Iran has centuries-old religious links with the Shi'ites, significant intervention in Lebanon dates only from 1982, in direct competition with Israel, the United States, France and even Iran's regional ally, Syria.

Diplomats say Iran's efforts in Lebanon stem both from Shi'ite ideals and also propaganda needs, with Lebanon providing a stage for Iran's 1979 Islamic Revolution to make an international impact.

Militants acting in Iran's name used suicide truck bombs to drive U.S. marines and other Western forces from Lebanon. Most foreigners have left Moslem areas in the wake of a kidnapping campaign by pro-Iranian groups.

NOW THE pro-Iranian Hizbullah (Party of God) militia, blamed for some kidnappings but which denies any involvement, is mounting an increasingly sophisticated offensive against Israeli troops in south Lebanon.

Much of Hizbullah's military training is done in two Iranian-run training camps near Baalbeck, 80 km. northeast of Beirut, where Iranian Revolutionary Guards have been based since 1982.

But the guards usually stay out of sight in a heavily-protected old Lebanese army barracks and a former hotel tucked away behind pine trees on the edge of the town.

Hizbullah men cruise the town in black or dark green Mercedes and BMW cars, with their trademark black curtains covering the windows.

Residents say they see the Iranians only when they drive their grey, Teheran-registered Toyota Land Cruisers or when they join Hizbullah fighters for well-disciplined march-pasts that recall Iran's goose-stepping parades.



Shi'ite sheikhs belonging to the Hizbullah militia take part in a pro-Iranian demonstration in Beirut this month. (APF)

As in Iran, some units march with anti-chemical warfare equipment and a few Hizbullah fighters have even volunteered for the Iran-Iraq war, Shi'ite sources say.

In five years, Hizbullah built up a force of more than 5,000 fighters and is now administered by a 12-man council reporting to the Iranian ambassador in Damascus, Mohammad Hassan Akhtari, a Shi'ite politician.

Revolutionary Guards recently set up centres in at least three south Lebanese towns and are frequently reported by newspapers as acting as mediators in local disputes.

"Iran's influence is growing because Iran is paying a lot of money, and also because of ideological links," said Sheikh Mustafa al-Najafi, a Shi'ite cleric of Iraqi origins.

Najafi, 27, works in the hilltop Bekaa Valley town of Mashgara.

where Iranian money has had a major effect.

Land and buildings have been bought up by Hizbullah and the Iranians. Now only a few Christian families are left in what was once a town of 14,000 people with a Christian majority.

"The cooperation with Iran is on all levels and we are ready to defend Lebanon or Moslems... that is why they call us terrorists," said Mohammad Baji, a Hizbullah leader in Mashgara.

THE IRAN-financed "martyr's foundation" helps at least 400 families of Moslems killed in Lebanese civil conflict since 1975 or fighting Israeli troops in south Lebanon, said its Lebanese director, Sheikh Shawkat Kanaan.

The foundation, with branches in most Moslem areas of Lebanon,

spends about 2 million Lebanese pounds (\$12,000) a month on educating the children of "martyrs" and supporting visits to holy cities in Iran and Syria, he said.

It plans to open pharmacies, bakeries, a factory, a farm and a school, Kanaan added.

Iran advocates an Islamic republic in Lebanon, but Hizbullah's spiritual mentor, Sayyed Mohammed Hussein Fadlallah, says that can only be a long-term aim.

Hizbullah has managed to avoid large-scale conflict with the forces with which it shares territory, in line with its slogans that the fight with Israel and the U.S. must take precedence.

A subtle competition nevertheless exists between Hizbullah and the bigger Shi'ite Amal militia. Shi'ites say the dividing line between the two is thin, with some families having members in both.

Started by Iranian-born cleric Musa Sadr in the mid-1970s, Amal is backed by Syria and has a nationalist stance rather than Hizbullah's fundamentalist Moslem universalism. The most significant tactical difference between the two is that while Hizbullah is stepping up frontal assaults on Israeli forces in south Lebanon, Amal believes such attacks bring counterproductive retaliation.

But even when Amal recently confiscated a small Iranian-financed Hizbullah radio station in the southern port of Tyre, no fighting was reported. And although Hizbullah has clashed this year with troops from the 25,000-man Syrian army garrison in Lebanon, so far there has been no extended open conflict.

SYRIA, HOWEVER, clamped down on Iranians and Hizbullah in the Bekaa after the June 17 kidnapping of U.S. newsman Charles Glass near a Syrian checkpoint in a Shi'ite area of Beirut. The Shi'ite sources said the kidnapping angered Syria "but since it does not want to strain its ties with Iran by hitting Hizbullah it is just trying to limit them in the Bekaa."

Syria's coordinator with Hizbullah is now Ayad al-Mahmoud, a former charge d'affaires in Teheran where he was kidnapped by armed gunmen last October and released a few days later, the sources added.

But travellers say there is little apparent tension between the two forces and neither Hizbullah nor the Iranians carry guns when they move through Syrian-controlled areas.

In Baalbeck, Iranian flags are everywhere. Khomeini posters are pasted to walls and shops even stock a perfume called *Allah-o-Akbar* (God is Great). But despite Iran's Islamic strictures against alcohol, wine and whisky are still served in a Syrian-protected restaurant opposite the Revolutionary Guards barracks. (Reuters)



(APF Photo)

## How the Gulf states see the Iran-Iraq war

ALIMAHMOUD  
Manama, Bahrain

THE CONSERVATIVE Arab nations of the Gulf profess neutrality in the Iran-Iraq War, despite demands for support from both sides. But two of them, Saudi Arabia and Kuwait, have propped up Iraq's war-battered economy with an estimated \$37 billion in funds and oil, according to Arab and Western diplomatic sources in the Gulf.

The Gulf's Arab states long have been equally suspicious of Iran and Iraq, the major powers in the oil-rich region and contenders to dominate it.

When the Gulf War erupted in September 1980, the Arab nations hoped the conflict would exhaust the regional giants and end the rivalry. But Iraq wanted the Arab League common defence charter invoked to bring all the Gulf's Arab states behind it against Persian Iran. Ethnic and cultural divisions between Arabs and Persians predate even the Islamic faith, which they both adhere to. Iran invoked the call of Islamic unity in a bid to rally the Gulf states behind it.

Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, the United Arab Emirates, Bahrain, Qatar and Oman formed the Gulf Cooperation Council in 1981 as a shield against the hazards of the Gulf War. The council declared itself "positively neutral" in the conflict, meaning that while its member states would not take sides they would seek to mediate an end to the war.

The conservative Gulf states, which are mainly populated by Sunni Moslems, also fear the spread of the Shi'ite Moslem revolution in Iran. There are large Shi'ite communities in Kuwait and some of the other Gulf states.

Sunni Moslems follow the doctrines propounded by Mohammed, the prophet of Islam, and consider them unalterable. Shi'ites perpetually reinterpret Islamic teachings to meet changing conditions in the world.

Iran frequently has accused the Gulf states of favouring Iraq and has attacked their oil tankers in retaliation for Iraqi raids on Iran's oil installations and shipping.

HERE IS how the Gulf states stand on the war:

• Saudi Arabia, while pumping aid into Iraq, has at the same time quietly rebuilt its bridges with Iran.

• Kuwait, politically active in championing the Palestinian cause and Arab unity, quietly supports Iraq financially while hoping the war will bleed the Baghdad government dry.

Kuwait has not forgotten that Iraq invaded in 1960 and almost annexed the emirate's northeastern al-Samatra region. But Kuwait, which borders Iraq and allows Iraqi-bound cargoes to pass through its ports, has not been able to rebuild bridges with Iran.

When pro-Iranian Shi'ite Moslem saboteurs began bombing Kuwait's oil installations, the government of Sheikh Jaber al-Ahmed al-Sabah abruptly dissolved parliament, gagged the press and tightened internal security.

• Bahrain has sought to distance itself from both belligerents, but its mostly government-controlled press is pro-Iraqi. The overriding fear in Bahrain, as in other Gulf Arab countries, is that an Iranian victory would shatter the precarious geo-political balance in the region. Shi'ites make up about 58 per cent of Bahrain's population.

• Qatar shows no particular bias. As a council member it echoes pro-Iraqi slogans of Arab unity, but also says it adheres to the ideal of Islamic brotherhood.

The United Arab Emirates has maintained links with both Iran and Iraq, but it acts as a trade conduit for Iranian goods and has offered no financial assistance to Iraq.

• Oman maintains ties with Iran, but it often asserts its neutrality in the war in line with Gulf Cooperation Council policy. It does not aid Iraq.

Oman's Minister of State for Foreign Affairs, Youssef al-Alawi, visited Iran in May to consolidate bilateral ties and reportedly explain that Muscat's relations with Washington would not be allowed to hurt Iran.

Oman has called for an immediate end to the war and offered to mediate. Its media generally is even-handed in reporting the war.

Oman and Iran control the strategic strait of Hormuz, gateway to the Gulf. The Omanis insist that protecting freedom of navigation in the international sectors of the sea lane should be left to the countries that benefit from the Gulf's oil riches.

• North Yemen shows no real interest in either Iran or Iraq. Despite occasional official statements in support of Iraq's right to self-defence designed to cater to nationalist inclinations at home, North Yemen is not a member of the Gulf Cooperation Council.

• Marxist-ruled South Yemen subscribes to the Syrian-led contention that the advent of Khomeini and his Islamic Revolution were an appreciable gain for the Arab cause against Israel. The Aden government, therefore, complains that Iraq's military action against Iran has squandered a potential and strong ally.

But, like Syria, Libya and Algeria, the South Yemenis continue to commit themselves to the Arab League charter and vehemently reject any attempt by Iran to seize any part of Iraqi territory.

Associated Press

## Cairo goes underground

NEJLA SAMMAKIA/Cairo

A WIDE granite staircase leads from one of Cairo's busiest squares down into a quiet tunnel of gleaming marble walls, pastel Pharaonic frescoes and tulip-shaped temple columns.

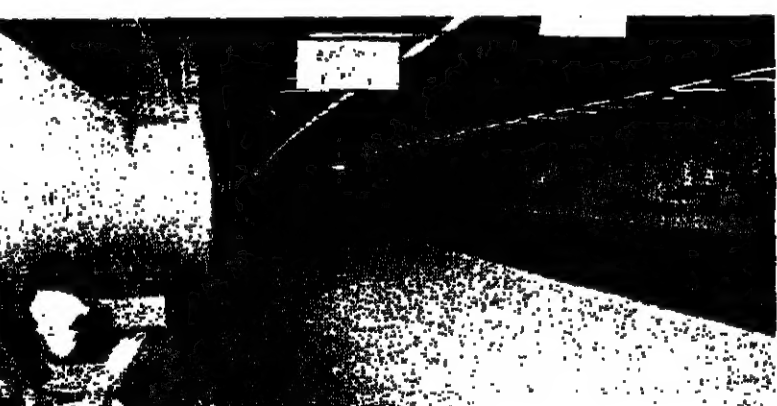
Inspired by the 3,000 year-old Sakkara Temple in the desert, the pristine station eight metres underground is part of Cairo's subway. Scheduled to open in October, the line is expected to carry about one million commuters daily, relieving the capital city's congested traffic by at least 30 per cent.

"This is even prettier than the Paris subway," says Yves Buiette, an engineer with Sofreut (Societe Francaise d'Etudes et de Realisations de Transports Urbains), a French consulting agency working on the project. "I felt like dropping everything and leaving about 30 times, but now I'm very pleased I didn't."

Conceived in the early 1970s, the 150 million, 4.5-km. project met with innumerable obstacles since work began in late 1981, delaying its completion by two-and-a-half years and increasing its cost by about 50 per cent.

Financed mainly by France and executed by a French-Egyptian consortium, the first subway system in Africa and the Middle East has become to many a symbol of human patience and endless perseverance.

"At the beginning, our work was almost always immobilized," said Alberto Granda, deputy manager of the consortium, Interinfra Arabco.



(APF Photo)

"We had a very difficult first two years, with technical problems added to unfavourable bureaucracy."

When government reluctance to allow digging in the Cairo streets was finally overcome, workers were faced with inaccurate maps—if any at all—of underground water, gas, sewage, telephone and electricity lines. Main squares often were flooded at the touch of a pickaxe.

"We had to search for the owners when we found a cable or pipeline," Granda said. "Then we had to get their approval to deviate... We used to meet daily with the telephone,

water, electricity and sewage authorities."

As work proceeded, it was discovered that instead of having to relocate only 10 km. of public utilities, as maps had shown, 66 km. of underground infrastructure had to be moved to make way for the tunnels. This added to the delay and increased expenses, Granda said.

"The utilities were placed at different times in Cairo's history and were not made known," Buiette said. "We had floods at Tahrir Square, Ramses Square."

The subway's northern terminus is at Ramses Square, site of the city's main railroad station, and a major station is at Tahrir Square, the city's main bus depot behind the Nile Hilton Hotel.

CURRENT PLANS call for the Interinfra Arab Consortium to hand over its product to the Egyptian Railway Authority on July 26, the 25th anniversary of the 1952 revolution that overthrew Egypt's monarchy. A test period of about 10 weeks will follow before President Hosni Mubarak officially inaugurates it for public use on October 6. Cairo's first sophisticated trans-

port system, complete with machines to sell and punch tickets, the metro is sure to bewilder many people accustomed to clambering onto the city's overcrowded buses or private mini-buses.

"Television will start showing instructions after July 26, when we will have pictures of the real thing," said El-Husseini Abdel-Salam, a retired army major-general heading the national authority for tunnels.

He said the state is counting on large-scale savings in lost productivity from projections showing that the metro will cut down on employee travel time by about two-thirds. Mubarak repeatedly has been urging higher productivity within the public industrial and service sectors, burdened by low salaries, little incentive and time lost commuting through the city's monstrous traffic snarls.

The subway stations' decor is Egyptian, Arab or Islamic in style. Sadat station, beneath the central Tahrir Square, is reminiscent of the Pharaonic treasures in the Egyptian Museum next door. Sayeda Zeinab Station, named after a nearby mosque and shrine of a granddaughter of the Moslem prophet Mohammed, has Islamic art motifs.

How the system will be maintained is one issue of public debate, with some concern that the stations will soon be filthy and rundown. Although Cairo was once an immaculate city, the population explosion of the past 20 years has overwhelmed services like garbage collection. There are few public amenities like toilets or garbage cans.

However, both Frenchmen and Egyptians involved in the project are optimistic. "When the people see the beauty, they will respect it and keep it clean," Granda said.

"Why is everyone so worried about cleanliness?" Abdel-Salam asked. "There are plenty of metros in Third World countries, and the one in Mexico City is cleaner than those of Paris and London."

(Associated Press)

The Middle East page is edited by Yehuda Litani.

## Stop! Religious Coercion Start! Pluralism And Tolerance

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- \* IT'S EVEN MORE OFFENSIVE THAN THE PROPOSED CHANGES IN "WHO IS A JEW"
- \* DON'T TRANSFER THE ZIONIST MANDATE OF ALIYA TO THE RABBINATE
- \* DON'T RAISE YOUR HAND TO SPLIT THE JEWISH PEOPLE

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Barbara Epstein

Director, Community Organization and Development,  
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We welcome questions and comments after the discussion.  
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# Concentrating the sun

Lisa Pearlman

IF THIS week's swelter is too much for you to bear, cool off at the thought that there is a team at the Weizmann Institute in Rehovot which busies itself with trapping the sun's rays and concentrating them at up to 10,000 times their "ho-hum-hot-not-hot" capacity.

Many nations are searching for energy sources that are renewable to replace, initially, oil — whose depletion even worries the Arab states — and in the long term, other fossil fuels, which also offer limited possibilities. The current options are solar and nuclear.

The Weizmann's Energy Research Centre, established in the late 1970s, is investigating numerous applications for solar energy — heating, chemical production, electricity generation, oil shale exploitation and solid-state lasers for solar operation. The Sylvia and Rowland Schaefer Solar Research Complex, housing a 50-kilowatt solar furnace which serves as a testing and debugging arena for new solar technologies, has been operational for some time. The coming months will see the opening of the Canadian Institute for the Energies and Applied Research, which includes a 54-metre-high solar tower or central receiver, expected to deliver up to three megawatts of heat and highly concentrated sunlight.

SOLAR ENERGY is no new concept in Israel. Research into using the sun as a power source began here over 30 years ago and results have

been abundant, with roof-top solar water heaters as perhaps the most familiar example.

A decade ago, Israel was 100 per cent oil-dependent and 99 per cent of that oil was imported. Today, 70 per cent of the country's energy needs are supplied by coal, and a certain amount by local oil shale. In the foreseeable future, unless the world economy changes drastically, fossil fuels will continue as the main source of energy here.

Energy Research Centre director Prof. Israel Dostrovsky (ex-director of the Atomic Energy Commission and a past president of the Weizmann) thinks in terms of a future beyond that. Development of any new technology, he says, takes about 50 years. "That means we are talking about applying (today's) solar energy research in the next century."

"We are looking for energy substitutes from inexhaustible sources. Fossil fuels are a one-time thing. Oil is running out... (At the same time) we need to find something that will be significant on a national scale that can be used in industry as well as for domestic purposes." Heating a home solar boiler is small-time stuff, he says, but finding ways of heating to a degree that is significant to industry, and that means hundreds, thousands of degrees centigrade, is another matter.

If solar energy R&D has yielded results, there are also many obstacles to grand-scale applications. A solar boiler on your roof heats water on the spot which can be used there and then. But vast expanses of land are required for the range of applications and high temperatures that Dostrovsky's team talks about.

Well, there's the Negev, of course, but then how to transport the energy to the industrial centres where it is to be used?

The problem is yet to be solved. Dostrovsky, however, is not without ideas. A physical chemist, he has an interest in the chemistry of reforming reactions — converting methane and steam at catalytic high temperatures into energy-rich hydrogen and carbon monoxide, for example (a mixture, incidentally, which fuelled the gas lamps of pre-electric Europe).

"The carbon monoxide and hydrogen could then be transported over a national pipeline system and distributed to factories in much the same way water is distributed today. Methane, released along with heat at the users' end, would be returned for reprocessing in the Negev via the pipe system. The heat would be used in industrial processes to replace oil and coal." The gas mixture can also be stored and, thus, supplied on demand.

This chemical-heat-pipe, as it is known, which was developed in West Germany, would operate in a closed loop and since it does not emit wastes, would be environmentally "clean."

EXPERIMENTS are conducted at Weizmann in stages, for economic reasons. A new idea is first tested in the laboratory, which can cost several thousand dollars and, if it looks feasible, will then be simulated at the new facilities. The ultimate test, at a cost of \$1 million or \$2 million is to use the "real" sun.

The solar furnace is the intermediate-range facility for carrying out experiments under realistic solar conditions. It consists of a 96m<sup>2</sup>, computer-controlled mirror, or heliostat, which reflects solar radiation onto a huge concentrating dish, made up of 600 individually curved mirrors and spanning seven metres.

Here, super-high temperatures (about 3,000°C) and light concentrations (the equivalent of some 10,000



The Canadian Institute for the Energies, being constructed at the Weizmann Institute, Rehovot. Sun-tracking mirrors of the furnace of a sun-powered laser, also at the institute.

sun) are available. On display nearby are numerous pieces of metal, of varying thicknesses, with holes burnt through them that resemble those I used to produce in leaves and other paper-thin materials as a kid, by focusing the sun's rays through a magnifying glass.

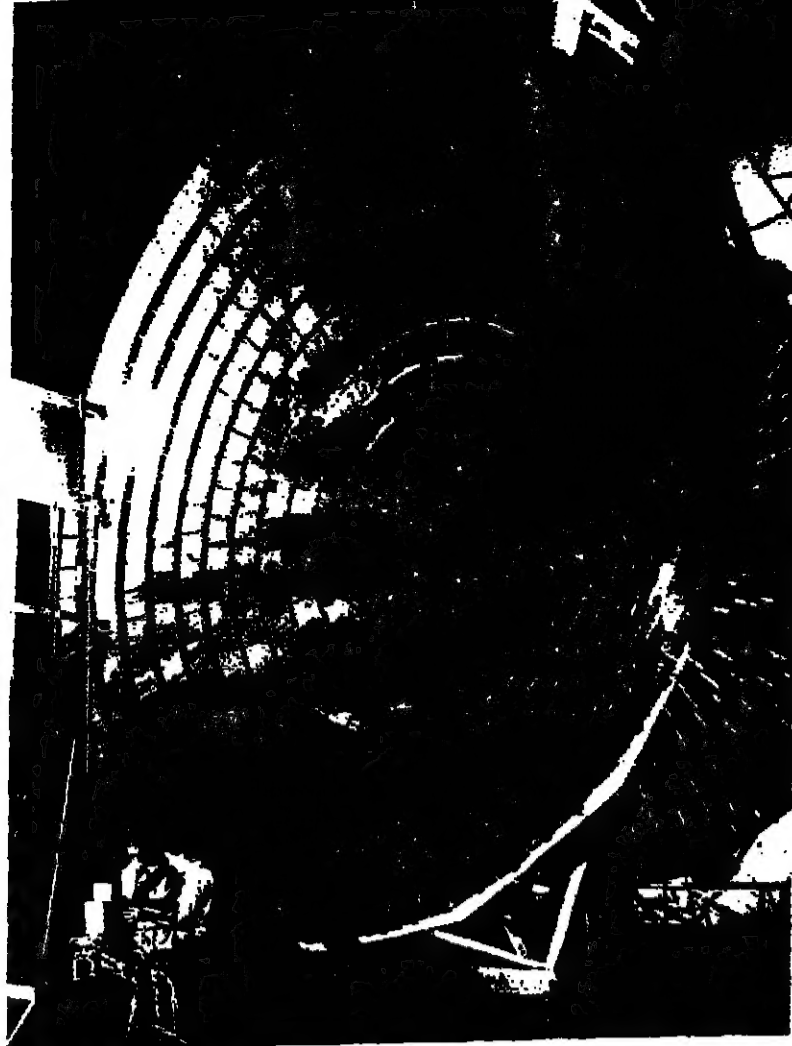
The solar tower overlooks 64 individually computer-controlled heliostats (or all) of four experimental stations located at various heights within the tower. It is planned that surplus concentrated solar energy not required for experiments will generate steam, which will be piped to the campus's Central Power Station, thereby reducing some of the institute's own energy expenses.

Each of these facilities are among a handful of their kind in the world and both have been designed to flexibility in testing, according to

staff members. The heliostats — the mirrors themselves and the motors — were imported from Spain.

SINCE ONLY about one-third of Israel's energy consumption is taken up by electricity, in line with other industrialized nations, Weizmann's energy researchers are also exploring ways of transforming solar energy into non-electrical energy vectors.

In addition to the production of chemicals, such as the hydrogen carbon monoxide mixture mentioned above, the team is also mimicking nature in laser development. When the sun emits rays, plants pick up the particular wave length (an individual colour of the spectrum) that suits its own needs. If you can trap the broad spectrum of light, Dostrovsky says, and select a desired wavelength, i.e., convert it to a high-power narrow



beam of nearly monochromatic light, this would have impact on photochemical applications, e.g. once again, fuel production. "About a year ago we found that, in principle, this is feasible," he said.

Another application is in the exploitation of oil shale, from which oil is extracted here. But the local variety is only about 10 per cent organic material and its other components are of no value in fuel production.

The cost of the solar energy project is about \$10 million, with most of the funds coming from Canada

and about a quarter from West Germany (one of the other countries conducting research in this field with zeal).

Dostrovsky estimates that ultimately solar energy could provide 20-25 per cent of Israel's energy needs. But there are still many experimental years ahead, in which the different weather patterns and seasons will have to be tested and the results demonstrated. In 10 years, he says, the results will still not warrant using the knowhow on a commercial scale.

## At home on the phone



Judy Siegel-Itzkovich

EVERYONE CALLS home from his place of work; now you can make phone calls from home and they will be paid for by your employer. This marvel has been introduced by Solan Communications, which last week announced that it had arranged direct-dialling to all Arab countries, via a special phone exchange in London.

The employer-paid home phone calls are meant to help the worker who must make inter-urban or long-distance calls from his home. It also makes the calls tax-deductible, as business calls are recognized as such only if they are made from the place of work.

Solan has produced the "Collectophone," which allows you to dial the office and, using a code number, obtain another dial tone for calling someone else at the employer's expense. Obviously, these devices won't be widespread, for how many employers would trust their workers with such a gold mine? But it should be popular among self-employed lawyers, accountants or engineers, who would be able to work from home and deduct their phone bills as legitimate expenses for tax purposes.

FINDING TRAPPED miners buried under heaps of debris is a difficult task, and heavy equipment often has to be used for hours until the victim is found — often too late to save his life. A new electronic detecting system, hidden in the miner's shoe, has been developed by a West German company, with financial backing from that country's ministry for research and technology.

The detection device is about the size of a box of matches, and is

placed in the heel of miners' boots. They are targeted with specially designed location probes that can tell those above the mine where the workers are. The decision to put the SOS devices in the shoe was based on experience that shoes are rarely lost even during accidents.

THE DAN bus cooperative this month started installing an automatic ticket canceller that will save time and effort for bus drivers. The device, which looks like a small red mailbox and has proved successful in Europe and elsewhere, is being tried first in Petah Tikva. It will be installed in other locations, if it proves useful.

Passengers will be able to buy a magnetic card that electronically contains a certain number of rides. Each time the card is inserted into the canceller, one ride will be erased. The steps at the entrance of the bus will be divided for use by those with magnetic cards, and those who prefer to pay the old way. Dan hopes to import 100 much such devices.

MOST ISRAELI adults don't have one yet, but American kids are being spoiled with a new device designed especially for them — a simply operated, unbreakable camcorder (videotape recording camera). Fisher-Price, which has for years made unbreakable radios and record players for children, has broken into a new field. The plastic prototype of the camcorder weighs less than a kilo, and runs for five hours on a set of regular batteries. The pictures played back on any TV set, and the price — in the U.S. — is a mere \$150, or one-tenth of any other camcorder.

According to an article in August's *Popular Science*, the Fisher-Price camcorder uses a fixed recording head, instead of a spinning head. This was used in early video recorders, but abandoned because of excessive wear of the device. But the developers overcame this problem by using a special wear-resistant head.

Conventional camcorders spin the recording head at high speed across slowly moving tape. But the kids' model, with the fixed head, moves the tape about 40 centimetres per second, allowing you to shoot for 5.5 minutes on each side of a cassette. The video images are not quite as clear as those produced on a regular camcorder, but good enough for young amateurs. The company says it will open a new creative world for children, who only a few years ago were excited by hearing their own voices played back for the first time on a tape recorder.

A JOINT project of the Paz oil company and the Technion in Haifa has resulted in the development of a new, improved, anti-corrosive coolant for heavy-duty engines.

The coolant was developed by Dr. Leah Gal-Or, of the Technion's Israel Institute of Metals, with Paz. It is based on mineral-free water, whose acidity has been neutralized. Tests carried out over the period of a year and covering some 110,000 kilometres of track in Technion labs have shown the new coolant to be

100 per cent effective in preventing mineral deposits and corrosion in vehicle engines. The new product will be available commercially from Paz in the near future.

WOMEN CAN succeed in science only if they forgo marriage and children. Right? Wrong, according to a study by sociologists Jonathan Cole and Harriet Zuckerman of the Russell Sage Foundation and at Columbia University in the U.S.

They studied 73 female scientists and asked them about important events in their lives and careers and recorded the number of papers they had published each year. They were divided into two categories: "eminent" and "rank-and-file," based on paper recognition, membership in honorary societies and academic level.

They found that single, childless women were no more prolific scientifically than those with children. In fact, among eminent women scientists, married ones published more

than their single peers. Rank-and-file, single women did publish more papers than married ones, but married women with children published just as often as did married women without kids.

Nevertheless, the sociologists admit in a recent *Scientific American* article that women do "pay a price to remain scientifically productive." They have little time for social life and have difficulty working late.

The most significant factor for married women was whether their husband was also a scientist, and amazingly, four-fifths of them were. In those cases, they published 40 per cent more than other women.

THE WEST German science minister's son, computer whiz Maximilian Karl-Konrad Riesenhuber, is among 70 high-school science students from 16 countries participating in the 19th International Summer Science Institute of the Weizmann Institute of

apparently because their husbands understood the obligations of science and offered more support and help.

WHEN BUMPER CROPS of pomelos are produced, most of the surplus is destroyed, because they don't keep well when shipped to export markets. Now a candied pomelo, that keeps well during transit, has been developed and sent to international food exhibitions on an experimental basis. The candied pomelo will also be offered in Israel in a variety of packaging.

THE WEST German science minister's son, computer whiz Maximilian Karl-Konrad Riesenhuber, is among 70 high-school science students from 16 countries participating in the 19th International Summer Science Institute of the Weizmann Institute of

Science. The participants were chosen on the basis of award-winning science fair entries, recommendations by various bodies or by applications sent directly to Rehovot.

Riesenhuber recently sold a teaching programme to the German computer magazine *Chip*. But he also goes in for science fiction and "heavy-metal rock music."

Others come from Canada, Colombia, France, Holland, Italy, Mexico, Singapore, Sweden, Uruguay, Venezuela — and Israel. They are spending a month attending seminars, lab sessions, and mini-courses, and visiting research facilities at the institute and at the Israel Aircraft Industries. They are preparing scientific projects on subjects ranging from "elementary particle physics" to "bone marrow transplantation."

## Antarctic ozone to be studied

SPECIALISTS from the United States, Britain, New Zealand, Chile and other countries are to embark on an ambitious study of a rip in the ozone layer over Antarctica next month, the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (Nasa) reported Tuesday.

The airborne Antarctic ozone experiment will fly ER-2 and DC-8 aircraft into the Antarctic ozone hole from August 17 through September 29. Timing of the flights coincides with the annual onset of the ozone hole over the Antarctic, which begins at the end of winter in the Southern Hemisphere and lasts

through spring. The planes, carrying specialized instruments, are scheduled to take off from the Chilean town of Punta Arenas and will fly as high as 20,000 metres.

Information gathered from Nasa's Nimbus 7 satellite, European and U.S. weather satellites and from ground stations in the Antarctic will be coordinated with the aircraft data gathered during the study.

The amount of reduction which has been observed in the ozone layer from 1979 to 1985 has been about 40 per cent of the previous mean, according to reports from the British

Antarctic Survey that have been confirmed by satellite observations from the Nimbus 7 spacecraft.

Theorists speculate that the ozone hole has been caused by human-induced chemical changes in the atmosphere, naturally-induced solar chemical changes in the atmosphere or a change in "dynamic circulation patterns" in the Antarctic area, Nasa reported. (AP)

Visitor to Moscow The unnamed "visitor to Moscow" shown with Dov Begun in a photograph published yesterday on the Soviet Jewish page is MK Nava Arad.

## TODAY'S ENTERTAINMENT

### TELEVISION

**EDUCATIONAL TV**  
12.00 *Teletext* 5.08 *Keep Fit* 9.15 *Mrs. Pepperpot* 9.25 *Nelvana* 9.30 *The Heart of the Matter* 9.35 *The Last Valentine* 9.40 *100 Viewers' Choice* 14.00 *Teletext* 14.05 *Straight to the Point* 14.20 *Contest* 1, 2, 3 *14.50 Five Mile Creek* (part 33) 15.40 *Teletext* 15.45 *Keep Fit* 15.55 *David*, *The Gnome* 16.20 *TV Game* 17.00 *A New Evening* — live magazine

### ISRAELI TV

**CHILDREN'S PROGRAMMES**  
17.30 *The Wonderful World of Walt Disney* (part 4) 18.20 *Short animated films*  
**AFRICAN LANGUAGE PROGRAMMES**  
18.30 *News roundup* 18.32 *Literature and Culture Magazine* 18.50 *Body Matters* 19.30 *News*  
**HEBREW PROGRAMMES** resume at 20.00 with a news roundup  
20.02 *Together with the El Ami Organization*  
20.20 *Tazpit* — science and technology magazine  
21.00 *Mabat* *Newsline*  
21.30 *Mabat*  
22.05 *True Confessions*. Ulu Grobstein's 1981 film stars Robert De Niro and Robert Duvall  
23.00 *News*

### ISRAELI TV CHANNEL 2

18.00 *News* 18.30 *Damien* 18.50 *Teletext* 19.00 *Teletext* 19.10 *Top 2*  
**JORDAN TV** (unofficial)  
17.30 *Cartoons* 18.00 *French Hour* 18.30 *News in Hebrew* 20.00 *News in Arabic* 20.30 *Three's a Crowd* 21.10 *Silk Road* 22.00 *News in English* 22.20 *Wheels*

### MIDDLE EAST TV

13.30 *Another Life* 14.00 *700 Club* 14.30 *Shape-Up* 15.00 *Cherone* *Movie*. The *White* 15.30 *Muppet Babies* 17.00 *Super Bowl* 17.30 *Franchise* 18.00 *Pumpkin* 18.30 *News* 19.00 *The Campbell* 19.30 *News* 20.00 *Simon & Simon* 21.00 *Head of the Class* 21.30 *Newhart* 22.00 *Cagney & Lacey* 23.00 *700 Club* 23.30 *Another Life*

### RADIO

**VOICE OF MUSIC**  
6.01 *Morning Melodies* 9.00 *Liszt: Hungarian Rhapsody*; *Bartholomew*; *Piano Concerto No. 1* (A. Liszt); *Chopin: Nocturne*; *Mendelssohn: Symphony No. 2* (W. Mahler) 9.00 *Bach: Brandenburg Concerto No. 1* (M. Rostropovich); *Brandenburg Concerto No. 5* (M. Rostropovich); *Brandenburg Concerto No. 6* (M. Rostropovich); *Brandenburg Concerto No. 7* (M. Rostropovich); *Brandenburg Concerto No. 8* (M. Rostropovich); *Brandenburg Concerto No. 9* (M. Rostropovich); *Brandenburg Concerto No. 10* (M. Rostropovich); *Brandenburg Concerto No. 11* (M. Rostropovich); *Brandenburg Concerto No. 12* (M. Rostropovich); *Brandenburg Concerto No. 13* (M. Rostropovich); *Brandenburg Concerto No. 14* (M. Rostropovich); *Brandenburg Concerto No. 15* (M. Rostropovich); *Brandenburg Concerto No. 16* (M. Rostropovich); *Brandenburg Concerto No. 17* (M. Rostropovich); *Brandenburg Concerto No. 18* (M. Rostropovich); *Brandenburg Concerto No. 19* (M. Rostropovich); *Brandenburg Concerto No. 20* (M. 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## DAVIS CUP POST-MORTEM

## Amos adamant

By JACK LEON

**BEN-GURION AIRPORT.** — Amos Mansdorf is standing by his decision to quit Israel's Davis Cup team following the disciplinary measures taken against him in New Delhi, he told me here last night on the contingent's return home from India.

"I have not changed my mind," Amos said. "I accept all the professional criticism levelled against me during the tie in New Delhi. But, on the other hand, I am absolutely not prepared to accept unfounded personal criticism. As there seems to be a feeling that I am not suitable for the Davis Cup team, the best thing is for me to leave the squad and play the Grand Prix circuit as an individual."

Mansdorf added enigmatically: "I don't want this matter on my conscience and so I am taking this action."

Earlier, Mansdorf told Israel TV that what happened against India was in fact the culmination of a situation that has been building up for three years within the cup squad. However, while the Israel team was successful, nothing developed. But, because of the failure in New Delhi, the tension below the surface had finally exploded.

When the TV personnel approached Amos, he spread out his hands in mock resignation and said jokingly: "Go on and kill me!"

Reflecting his image as a "loner," the 21-year-old Israeli champion stated: "I don't want to be obliged to anyone or be responsible to others, but wish to make my own decisions without interference."

After the briefest of stays here, Mansdorf returns to the Nabisco Grand Prix circuit on Monday at the

\$250,000 tournament in Stratton Mountain, Vermont. There, he will be joined by his new coach Peter Fishbach, on a month's tour of America and Canada culminating in the U.S. Open.

Israel Tennis Association chairman David Harnik, who headed the contingent in New Delhi, told a subsequent packed press conference that the ITA's management committee would hold the usual post-Davis Cup summing up of the tie against India and see what went wrong. This would be done only after the return of team captain Yossi Stabholz from Europe — he did not return with the team. But the Mansdorf "incident" was closed. He hoped that, when things had calmed down, Amos would see his way to returning to the cup team, and the player indicated that this might be possible later on. He reiterated that, in spite of what had happened in India, "we are all good friends in the Israeli contingent."

Shlomo Glickstein joined Harnik in hoping that Mansdorf would return to the cup squad. "He is worth three points to us in cup competition," said Glickstein, who stressed that "Amos is now our No. 1 player."

In contrast to the large number of fans who thronged the airport last spring to welcome home the Israeli team after its Davis Cup triumph in Czechoslovakia, no supporters were on hand last night to greet the unsuccessful side back from New Delhi.

ITA president, Mordechai Mayer, paraphrasing Boris Becker after his defeat by Peter Doolan at Wimbledon, said: "Our loss in New Delhi is not the end of the world. It was only a sporting encounter after all."

## BASEBALL

## Stubbs' last-minute redemption in the 12th

**LOS ANGELES (AP).** — Tom Lasorda was surrounded by a group of reporters at his desk when a familiar hand suddenly reached through the crowd and grabbed his. The hand belonged to Franklin Stubbs.

"Thank you for not giving up, baby," Stubbs told his manager after hitting a 12th-inning home run on Monday night to give the Los Angeles Dodgers a 6-5 victory over the San Francisco Giants.

Stubbs had reason to be thankful. He had failed in his previous two times at bat to deliver with a runner in scoring position. He was 0 for 5 on the night when he led off against reliever Scott Garretts with his 14th homer of the season.

"It was a rough night for me, but if you hang in there long enough, good things will happen," said Stubbs, who ended a 0-for-10 drought by hitting a 1-1 pitch into the right field seats to extend the Dodgers' modest winning streak to three games. "Even if you're 0-for-5 in the game, your last at-bat is what counts."

The loss, in the only National League game on Monday, snapped a four-game San Francisco winning streak.

Stubbs, who made a rare appearance in the cleanup spot in the batting order due to Mike Marshall's illness, was on the spot throughout most of the four-hour, six-minute marathon. Pedro Guerrero, with 21 home runs, was pitched around and walked four times by the Giants.

"Pete was frustrated that he kept walking, and that I couldn't come through," Stubbs said. "I know he wasn't mad at me, but I'm sure he was disappointed I didn't come through with the hit."

Guerrero frustrated the Dodgers, however, with a key fielding error after teammate Mickey Hatcher put them in front 4-3 with his sixth home run, leading off the eighth inning against Craig Lafferty.

Tim Lincecum, making his major league debut for the Dodgers in relief of starter Bob Welch, was two outs away from his first major league victory. But he surrendered a one-out single to left field by Mike Aldrete, who went to second as Guerrero bobbled the ball for only his fourth error of the season.

Each team scored an unearned run in the 11th. Until Hatcher's homer, the Dodgers had been held to one hit through the previous six innings. Left-hander Joe Price, making his first appearance in seven days, pitched 4½ innings of hitless ball after inheriting a 3-1 deficit from starter Kelly Downs with one out in the first.

Downs was hit by a line drive RBI single and maintained a bruised right forearm.

But his arm was not as sore as Stubbs was after the first nine innings. He struck out with a runner at third after a walk to Guerrero to end the seventh inning, then struck out for the third straight time in the ninth with the potential winning run on second base following another walk to Guerrero.

In all, Stubbs did nothing with a total of seven men on bases. He admitted he went to the plate in the 12th a lot more relaxed, seeing the bases empty.

"I had guys on bases all night, but I was just pressing," he said. "I was trying too hard. I just wasn't counting through with the hit I needed. They can't afford to walk around 12 innings for me to hit a home run."

"This time, however, the wait was worth it. In one action-packed inning the Minnesota Twins demonstrated why

they are first in the American League West.

Seattle starter Mark Langston took a two-hitter and a 3-0 lead into the top of the ninth inning against the Twins at the Kingdome.

Greg Gagne led off with a single and Dan Gladden followed with a walk. Steve Lombardozzi then tied the game with his fourth home run of the season, a drive deep over the center-field fence.

Edwin Nunez replaced Langston and got Kirby Puckett to fly out. Gary Gaetti then gave the Twins a 4-3 victory when he hit his 20th home run of the season.

Minnesota starter Frank Viola, 11-6, allowed six hits and struck out seven in eight innings before Jeff Reardon came on to get his 21st save.

With two outs in the bottom of the ninth, catcher Dave Valle doubled and Luis Quinones followed with a single to center, but Puckett made a strong throw to nail Valle at the plate and end the game.

The victory kept the Twins two games ahead of second-place Oakland and 4½ ahead of California, Kansas City and Texas.

Harold Reynolds gave Seattle a 1-0 lead in the third inning with a home run just over the left-field wall. It was the first homer of the season for Reynolds, who has hit only two in 320 major league games.

The Mariners added two runs in the sixth on Jim Presley's 16th home run of the year, a two-run shot to right.

**Twins 4, White Sox 1**  
Bill Madlock's eighth-inning single scored Tom Brookens with the tie-breaking run and Frank Tanana



**RECEPTION COMMITTEE.** — Twins' shortstop Greg Gayne grins happily as he awaits the arrival of Jay Tony Fernandez trying unsuccessfully to steal 2nd base. (Reuter telephoto)

scattered seven hits as Detroit beat Chicago at Tiger Stadium and moved within a half game of New York in the AL East.

With the score tied 1-1, Brooks singled to lead off the eighth. Lou Whitaker followed with a single and Madlock singled and took second on the throw home. After an intentional walk to Kirk Gibson, the bases, reliever Bobby Thigpen came on and Alan Trammell hit a two-run single.

Tanana, 10-7, struck out nine and walked one en route to his fourth complete game.

**Blue Jays 10, Red Sox 8**

Rick Leach singled home pinch-runner Willie Upshaw from third base to snap an eighth-inning tie as Toronto rallied to beat visiting Boston.

Trailing 8-7, George Bell singled with one out in the eighth off reliever Calvin Schiraldi 5-5. Fred McGriff followed with a single sending Bell to second and Jesse Barfield tied the game with a single to right.

Upshaw came on to run for McGriff and trotted home on Leach's single to right. Barfield later scored on an error for the Blue Jays' final run.

**Rangers 5, Brewers 4**

Mike Stanley doubled in two runs with one out in the bottom of the ninth inning as hosts Texas beat Milwaukee to reach .500 for the first time since the first week of the season.

Stanley's hit came off Brewers' reliever Dan Plesac, 4-4, but Plesac walked two batters in the ninth, then gave up Stanley's double.

With Milwaukee leading 4-3, Pete Incaviglia walked to start the ninth, but was thrown out at third trying to advance on Larry Parrish's shallow single to left.

Curtis Wilkerson ran for Parrish, who took second on the throw that nailed Incaviglia. Bob Brower pinch hit for Oddie McDowell, and walked as Wilkerson stole third and Stanley followed with a double to right center.

**Athletics 6, Angels 1**

Dave Stewart won his sixth straight game with a five-hitter as Oakland beat visiting California.

## AMERICAN LEAGUE

## EAST

	W	L	Pct.	GB
New York	59	40	.596	—
Detroit	57	39	.594	1 1/2
Toronto	50	46	.521	8 1/2
Milwaukee	49	48	.505	9
Boston	46	53	.465	13
Baltimore	45	54	.455	14
Cleveland	34	64	.344	24 1/2

## WEST DIVISION

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Minnesota	55	46	.545	—
Oakland	52	47	.525	3
California	50	50	.500	4 1/2
Kansas City	49	49	.500	4 1/2
Texas	47	52	.475	7
Seattle	47	52	.475	7
Chicago	39	57	.406	15 1/2

Monday's Games: Detroit 4, Chicago 1; Toronto 10, Boston 8; Texas 5, Milwaukee 4; Oakland 6, California 1; Minnesota 4, Seattle 3.

## NATIONAL LEAGUE

## EAST

	W	L	Pct.	GB
St. Louis	61	36	.629	—
Montreal	55	42	.567	6
New York	53	43	.551	8 1/2
Chicago	51	47	.520	10 1/2
Philadelphia	49	48	.505	12
Pittsburgh	45	53	.459	16 1/2

## WEST DIVISION

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Cincinnati	52	47	.525	—
San Francisco	53	46	.530	1 1/2
Houston	49	49	.500	2 1/2
Los Angeles	44	55	.444	8
Atlanta	43	55	.439	8 1/2
San Diego	36	63	.364	16

Monday's Games: Los Angeles 6, San Francisco 12; Cincinnati 12, Houston 7.

## FEDERATION CUP

## Israel thrashed

Post Sports Staff and agencies

Israel's girls expectedly went out of the Federation Cup main draw in the first round taking place in Vancouver, Canada yesterday after losing to the Soviet Union 3-0.

Israel's girls on Saturday beat Zimbabwe 3-0 thus qualifying them for the 32-nation main draw in what is women's most important tennis team competition, a women's equivalent Davis Cup.

Israel's No. 1 player Ilana Berger was beaten by Soviet No. 1 Larissa Savchenko 6-3, 6-2 while Wimbledon and French junior champion Natalia Zvereva outclassed Dahlia Coriat 6-1, 6-2.

Wimbledon doubles semi-finalists Savchenko and Svetlana Parkhomenko thrashed Coriat and Berger in the doubles 6-1, 6-1.

Czechoslovakia, West Germany and Argentina, seeded second, third and sixth respectively in the \$325,000 tournament, also all won their first-round matches 3-0, with only the West Germans taken further than the minimum six sets.

Czechoslovakia overpowered Sweden, West Germany defeated Hongkong and Argentina crushed an inexperienced Switzerland as the lower half of the 32-nation main draw opened play on the hard courts of Hollywood Country Club yesterday.



**ROLL.** — Phillies' Von Hayes, although forced at second, manages to take Atlanta's Glenn Hubbard with him, thus preventing Hubbard from getting in his throw to first. (Reuter telephoto)

## DAVIS CUP

## Italy hang on to world group

**SEOUL (Reuter).** — The long overdue result in the last of the weekend's series of Davis Cup ties finally came through yesterday when Italy beat South Korea in their relegation tie, sending the hosts to zonal competition next year while Italy live to play another year in the world group.

Italy's No. 1 Paolo Cane kept his nation in the top flight of world tennis by defeating South Korea's Kim Boog-Soo to give them a 3-2 win in their relegation tie.

The powerful Cane, ranked 38th in the world, drilled 10 aces and his brilliant top-spin shots drove Kim back whenever he tried to approach the net.

In yesterday's best reverse singles, South Korea's Song Dong-Wook beat Claudio Panatta to square the rubber 2-2. On Friday, Song had already shocked the Italians by downing Cane in four sets.

In Hartford, Connecticut, Boris

Becker, who accidentally injured a 74-year-old woman spectator when he threw his racket in the air soon made amends for his actions.

When he heard that the racket had hit Pauline Moreen, the 19-year-old world number-two visited her on Monday and offered her two gifts — a new autographed tennis racket and tickets for his victim and her family for the U.S. Open championships taking place at Flushing Meadow New York.

Becker threw the racket in the air after keeping West Germany in the world group of the Davis Cup by scoring a five-set victory over Tim Mayotte in the final singles rubber of the tie.

Four teams are still involved in this year's Davis Cup — the semi-finalists. They are Australia and India, Sweden and Spain. There are, however, eight other teams still involved in next year's world group competition. Apart from Israel, the teams still among the world's foremost tennis nations are Czechoslovakia, France, Italy, Mexico, Paraguay, West Germany and Yugoslavia.

## SWIMMING

## 15-year-olds crack world records

**CLOVIS, California (Reuter).** — Fifteen-year-old Janet Evans broke the oldest world record in women's swimming when she won the 800 metre freestyle in eight minutes 22.44 seconds at the U.S. Long Course Swimming Championships.

She bettered the nine-year-old mark of Australian Tracey Wickham, who was clocked in 8:24.62 at the 1978 Commonwealth Games.

Standing 163 cm and weighing 43 kg, the student from Placentia, California, is the smallest long course national champion in U.S. swimming history.

Americans Kim Brown, 17, and Andrea Hayes, 18, were second and third in 8:31.98 and 8:34.16, respectively.

Sean Kilton, 19, was inspired by Evans' performance to set an

American record of 7:52.45 in the men's 800m. freestyle, the second best ever at that distance.

Evans said she was just aiming to finish first or second and qualify for the Pan Pacific Games in Brisbane next month but began to think about a record when she heard the crowd cheering her on in the last 300 metres.

"I heard the crowd about the last 300 metres and I just had the feeling," said Evans, who swam personal bests on all her splits.

"On my second 100 it hurt more than it usually does. After that I didn't think about it. The crowd got me psyched," she said. "All I could think about was going to Australia. This is great. I feel good."

Her coach, Buck McAllister, was surprised only that she had set a record in her," he said. "I knew she had a world record in her," he

said. "I just didn't know it would come this soon. She is almost a year ahead of when I thought she would set one. Now I have to reset her goals and make them better."

Evans, who dominated the U.S. Swimming Short Course National Championships in March and the U.S. Open last December, still has the 400m. individual medley, 400m. freestyle and 1,500m. freestyle to go in the five-day meet.

Another fifteen-year-old Amy Shaw of Mission Viejo, California, broke the American record in the women's 200-metre breaststroke Tuesday.

Shaw sprinted to a time of 2:30.77 in her preliminary race to break the mark of 2:31.15 set by Susan Rapp in the 1984 Olympics.

"I wanted to go for the record this morning so I wouldn't have to worry about it in the final," Shaw said. "I must admit I didn't feel like I was really going that fast."



**YELLOW JERSEY.** — Stephen Roche, wearing the prized Yellow Jersey Tour de France trophy, gets hero's welcome in Dublin. (Reuter telephoto)

## CRICKET

## Test blazes out in draw

Post Sports Staff and agencies

**BIRMINGHAM.** — The fourth Test between England and Pakistan yesterday ended with one of the most exciting finishes in recent Test history, despite the fact that the result was a draw.

When stumps were drawn, England needed 15 runs to win, and had three wickets to fall, so the game could have gone either way if another couple of overs had been possible.

In the morning, Pakistan, resuming at 38 for no wicket, collapsed sensationally to 116 for 6, of which, Shoaib Mohammed made 50 before falling 11w to Neil Foster. Imran Khan compiled an all-important 37 before he too got a leg in front of a straight one from Foster. Abdul Kadir contributed an invaluable 20 before he was run out, with the final score of Pakistan's second innings 205.

Thus England needed 124 to win, and they set about the task with a will, Chris Broad rattling up 30 out of 57 before the first wicket fell. Tim Robinson had only managed to make 2. David Gower carried on the good work, with a rapid 18 before Imran bowled him neck and crop.

Then came the mighty Botham, with his huge bat, to evoke dreams of Tests he has won in such situations in the past. But they were to remain only dreams.

He attempted to hit a gigantic six off Wasim Akram, did not quite connect, and was magnificently caught by Mohsin Kamal in the deep.

His departure meant that the sun was setting for England. Gattling, Embury and Edmonds tried to sneak impossible runs, and all three were run out, Embury after making 20. Bill Athey remained with 14 not out.

Pakistan 439 and 205, England 521 and 169 for 7. Match drawn.

## WOMEN'S GOLF

## Davies wins U.S. Open

**PLAINFIELD, N.J. (Reuter).** — Britain's Laura Davies shot a one-under-par 71 to defeat Ayako Okamoto of Japan and American Joanne Carner in an 18-hole playoff to win the 42nd Women's U.S. open golf championship yesterday.

It had previously been called the tournament that didn't want to end as torrential rains on Sunday stretched the fourth round of the open into Monday.

Then, twice on Monday a champion seemed ready to be crowned

but none of the three candidates was able to take the trophy.

Ayako Okamoto of Japan was the first apparent winner as she opened a three-stroke lead.

LPGA hall of famer Joanne Carner then emerged atop the leaderboard and took a one-stroke lead to the 18th hole, three putts from 25 feet meant a bogey and dropped her into a tie at 3-under-par 285 with Okamoto and British Women's Open champion Laura Davies of Britain after 72 holes.

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## A 236-year-old French-British dream takes shape

## Official opening of "chunnel" project

LONDON (AFP). - British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher and French President Francois Mitterrand will ratify the treaty for the construction of a tunnel between England and France in a ceremony in Paris today, as financial uncertainty continues to dog the project.

It will mark the official opening of the 47 billion franc (\$7.8 billion) "chunnel" project, which is the culmination of a 236-year-old idea whose supporters included Queen Victoria and Napoleon.

Test drilling to bore out the tunnel under the English Channel, due for completion in 1993, is well underway, and preliminary construction work has already started on the French end in Sangatte, near Calais.

The "chunnel" will comprise two 50-kilometre one-way rail tunnels which will offer a three-hour rail service between London and Paris if plans to introduce high-speed trains are carried out.

Air passengers now need at least three hours to cover the 360 kilometres between central Paris and central London, taking into account travel time from city centre to airport, while the journey takes five to six hours or more by rail or car ferry.

But the project still has a few hurdles to clear before major construction work can begin as scheduled early in 1988.

The Anglo-French consortium Eurotunnel which is to build the tunnel still has to convince some 50 banks that the project is worth bankrolling to the tune of five billion pounds (\$7.5b.) before the main construction work can begin next year.

The consortium will then face the task of raising 750 million pounds (\$1.2b.) from private investors.

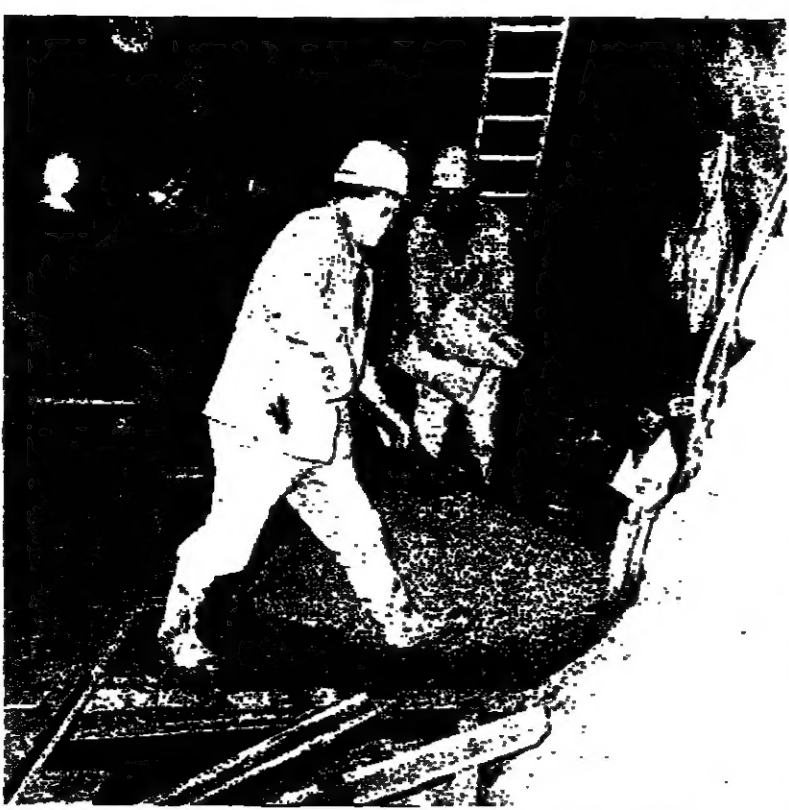
Despite optimistic predictions by Eurotunnel, London financiers have reportedly remained cautious and even sceptical about the project.

Eurotunnel has announced that the tunnel should bring in more than 4.74 billion francs (\$790 million) during its first year in operation, and six billion francs (\$1b.) in 2003.

But opponents of the tunnel have criticized the project, saying it would threaten jobs and national security, while others have said it would be a prime target for terrorists.

A Labour member of Parliament said it would be "the world's longest crematorium," while the Flexlink lobby including ferry companies, sailors' unions and environmentalists has campaigned against the "greasy hole."

Eurotunnel only just managed to raise the 206 million pounds (\$329m.) it needed last October to proceed with the project, and this year the British, French and Belgian railways agreed to put up more than 2 billion pounds (\$3.2b.).



Following the signing of numerous Anglo-French agreements on building the long-proposed Channel tunnel, work has resumed on old tunnels started several years ago. The tunnels are being reactivated in order to check out ground nature and the prevention of water seepage. Above, workers at Sangatte, France undertake a clearing-up operation at the French end of a tunnel which is expected to terminate near Folkestone, England.

## Club of Paris: world's powerful non-entity

PARIS (AFP). - The Club of Paris, the world's most influential grouping of creditor nations, has wielded immense power for 30 years, although it does not officially exist.

There are no rules governing its conduct, nor a constitution, nor for that matter any offices or a telephone number.

It does not publish an annual report, as most international organizations do, preferring instead to issue terse statements which give no indication of their origin, every time it agrees to re-structure a nation's debt repayments.

Yet this non-institution has become the senior financial backer for international aid.

So far this year, the debts underwritten by the Club of Paris amount to \$17 billion, according to statistics released by club negotiators.

Last year the total reached \$14.2 billion, compared to International

Monetary Fund (IMF) loans to the Third World of \$4.3 billion and World Bank Loans of \$11.4 billion.

Accrued debts resulting from restructuring of repayments bear witness to a growing debt crisis since the beginning of the decade.

Since its creation in 1956, the club has re-structured debts totaling \$81.2 billion, of which \$63.7 billion restructured since 1983, according to the negotiators.

The frequency of meetings has increased considerably. Between 1957 and 1983, there were 44 decision-making meetings, less than two a year. Since 1983, there have been 82 meetings, an average of 16 a year involving 41 countries.

For the debtor nations, a successful visit to the club is of major significance. That is especially true for the African nations, many of which are primarily in debt to public creditors.

But it also holds good for Asian, European and Latin American nations. Their chances of reaching a compromise with commercial creditors, to whom they may be heavily in debt, often rests on the outcome of an application to the club, which can agree to restructure the debt itself, as well as the interest.

Debtors must normally obtain consent from the IMF to approach the club - the rules may not be written but they are strict.

The club's president, Jean-Claude Trichet, French Finance Minister Edouard Balladur's chief of staff, said recently that no country could hope for help towards alleviating its balance of payments burden unless it had an internationally-approved scheme to solve its problems.

Such approval must usually come from the IMF, itself a club member, Trichet said.

Another rule is that any agreement must be arrived at by general consensus, and not passed by a majority only.

"The solution must be acceptable to all, debtor and creditor nations alike," said Trichet.

It was the consensus which three months ago enabled the club to take a major concession to the poorest countries, for whom the club has agreed to debt re-structuring over 20 years, double the previous amount, with a 10-year period of grace compared to five years until then.

Zaire was the first country to have benefited, in May, when the club set a 15-year re-structuring period, with six years' grace.

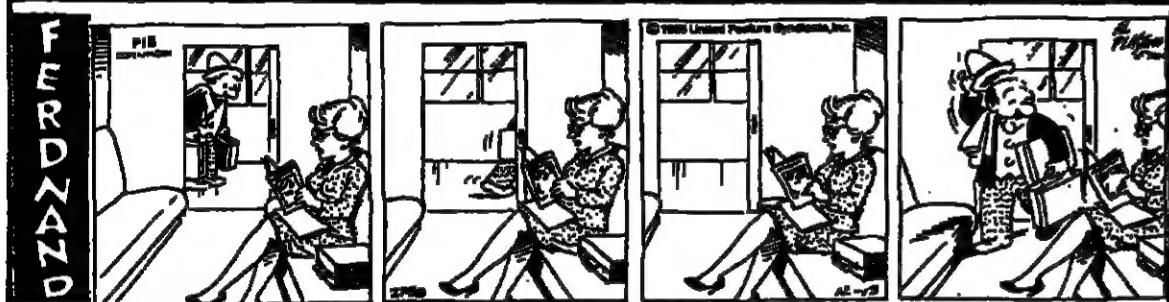
Since then, three other countries have cashed in - Mauritania (15-year repayments with five years' grace), Mozambique (20 years and 10 years' grace) and Uganda (15 years and six years' grace).

Experts agree that the debts restructured under the new terms amount to \$1.7 billion.

The club has to put out a statement setting out the criteria for granting such re-structuring - a "chronic" balance of payments problem, a "very heavy" debt servicing burden, and "very low" per capita income.

Somalia, which has just signed an agreement with the IMF, looks likely to fulfil such conditions and join the new list, observers said. Its per capita income for 1985 was \$280, according to the World Bank.

Club members have so far failed to agree on what interest to charge the poorest countries for debt re-structuring.



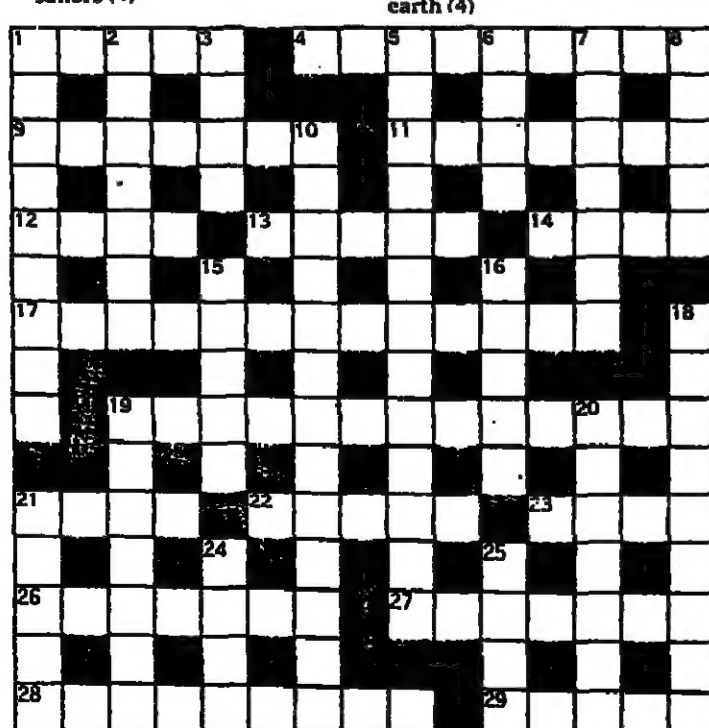
## CROSSWORD

## ACROSS

- 1 Fur, black, in stock clearing event (5)
- 4 Space below perhaps? More, we hear, when going astern (5-4)
- 9 Status of a R.U. team in disarray (7)
- 11 Leading route that spans an opening (7)
- 12 Enjoy the same thing (4)
- 13 Desolate region for Women's Institute taking old money (5)
- 14 Untie reef knot (4)
- 17 He drops shots from first green but gets round (13)
- 19 Decorate 5 and give free tickets (5,3,5)
- 21 High water for soldiers and sailors (4)

## DOWN

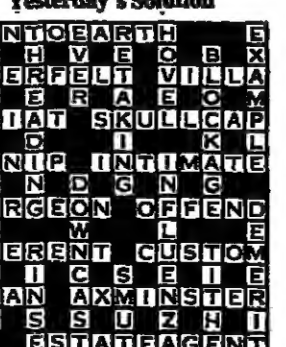
- 2 Nocturnal climber of the wall in Paris (5)
- 3 Yearn for young lady (4)
- 26 Rogues somehow get round Conservative whip (7)
- 27 What's needed by firm in money trouble? (7)
- 28 Newton leaves at moment queen finds instrument to measure evaporation (9)
- 29 Means to convert church property (5)
- 1 Could be ablest lad in Newmarket (6-3)
- 21-shaped support that gives half a turn (7)
- 3 Garden needs energy over earth (4)



## 5 Digs hog-boundaries afresh (8-5)

- 6 Scotland's light core (4)
- 7 Proceed to where nurses are found (7)
- 8 First signs of blossom everywhere - on hawthorn, possibly (5)
- 10 Strengthening check for building material (13)
- 15 Maintains dungeons (5)
- 16 Flower of forgetfulness (5)
- 18 Crawl in a liberal way? (4-5)
- 19 Play each shape (7)
- 20 Fabulous beast - one in Runcorn that is headless (7)
- 21 Opera some librettos call for (5)
- 24 Tidy cut (4)
- 25 Animal show opening Monday. Rush! (4)

## Yesterday's Solution



## QUICK SOLUTION

- ACROSS: 1 Bored, 4 Eying, 9 Fumble, 10 Super, 11 Loth, 12 Callous, 13 Jot, 14 Plea, 16 Trek, 18 Woe, 20 Legible, 21 Shoe, 24 Recur, 25 Removal, 26 Talked, 27 Tacit.
- DOWN: 1 Baffle, 2 Remit, 3 Dull, 5 Resolute, 6 Improve, 7 Garish, 8 Edict, 13 Jammer, 15 Logical, 17 Claret, 18 Weird, 19 Zealot, 22 Havoc, 23 Omit.

## QUICK CROSSWORD

## ACROSS

- 1 Young fowl
- 4 Ship's load
- 10 After the battle
- 11 Thin porridge
- 12 Cogs on wheels
- 13 Genuine
- 15 Reverberate
- 17 Open space in a wood
- 19 Amer. Indian tent
- 22 Soft metal
- 25 Hidden danger
- 27 Door-keeper
- 29 Wide awake
- 30 Unyielding
- 31 Put to death illegally
- 32 Precious stone

## DOWN

- 2 Speed
- 3 Byre
- 5 Inert gas
- 6 Swiss cheese
- 7 Fast flow
- 8 Pristine
- 9 Swift
- 14 Greek letter
- 16 Prison-room
- 18 Game of chance
- 20 Teach
- 21 Snapper, fish
- 23 English composer
- 24 Fireplace
- 26 Loft
- 28 Intoxicating

## New IMF plan to help poor countries

WASHINGTON (AP). - The managing director of the International Monetary Fund this week proposed a new strategy to help the world's poorest countries improve their standard of living.

Michel Camdessus said that for the strategy to work, the U.S. and other prosperous countries would have to boost their contributions to the IMF to raise its "structural adjustment fund" to more than \$11 billion, triple its current level.

He also asked these countries to lower interest rates on the money owed to them by the 60 prospective borrowers, many of them in Africa and Latin America.

Camdessus said some of the poor countries, including Bolivia and Zaire, have been losing economic ground for a dozen years or more.

Camdessus, who is French, said his "renewed strategy for growth-oriented adjustment" would have three elements:

- A programme of what he called his "lasting adjustment" for each country, worked out with the fund and its sister organization, the World Bank. Such adjustment programmes usually require austerity measures such as reduced government spending and currency devaluation. Camdessus did not go into detail.

- A stretching out of debt repayments to lending governments, on more favourable terms for the borrowers.

Lending governments have been discussing such an operation, and a few including the Netherlands and West Germany have forgiven some debts. But officials say a general agreement is not yet in sight.

- Better financing of the repayments because additional money would be available from the expanded structural adjustment fund, at lower rates and for long periods.

## U.S. agents nab smugglers of high technology

MIAMI (AP). - U.S. customs agents stopped the illegal shipment to the Soviet Bloc of a sophisticated missile testing device known to be on Moscow's high-tech shopping list, officials said.

The seizure was made earlier this month in South Florida under laws forbidding shipments of high-technology to the Soviets, said Michael Sheehan, a customs spokesman.

"The Russians are years behind us in terms of technology," Sheehan said. "If they can just pay cash for a sophisticated piece of equipment it can save them years in research and development."

The computer device is a sentry test head made by California-based Fairchild Industries. It is used to test microcomputer circuitry in military missile guidance systems, Sheehan said, and it is classified under the Export Administration Act.

Andrew Marion Kuzan, 43, a Polish-born resident of Donnet, England, was arrested July 8 and indicted on charges of conspiracy and falsification of official documents. If convicted, he faces up to 20 years in prison and a \$25,000 fine.

## U.S. 'Star Wars' role offered to Japanese

WASHINGTON (Reuters). - Japan's high-tech industry has been given approval to seek U.S. "Star Wars" research contracts despite a dispute between Tokyo and Washington over Japanese transfer of submarine technology to the Soviet Union.

The agreement, signed last week by Defence Secretary Caspar Weinberger and Japanese Ambassador Nobuo Matsunaga, made Japan the fifth U.S. ally to join Reagan's effort to build weapons to destroy nuclear missiles in flight.

"We (Japan and the U.S.) have ample arrangements to protect the technologies that we would work on together" under the memorandum, Weinberger told Reuters in an interview.

Britain, West Germany, Italy and Israel already agreed to take part in Reagan's Strategic Defence Initiative (SDI), commonly called Star Wars, but those agreements did not include the public controversy of the Japanese deal.

The signing came during a dispute between Washington and Tokyo over the sale by a Toshiba Corp. subsidiary to Moscow of propeller milling machines which the Pentagon says allow the Soviet Union to build quieter submarines which can move virtually undetected.

"Japanese technology is very good. They are certainly aware of what a serious loss it was," Weinberger told Reuters.

"I think that the horror with which Japan regards this loss and the fact that it came from one of their private companies will add greatly to the proper atmosphere for protecting the (SDI) technology," he said.

Another senior U.S. official, who briefed reporters on condition he not be identified, said the agreement marked a significant step by Japan toward increased defence awareness and cooperation with the Western allies.

The Japanese government is tightening export laws and increasing penalties for technology transfers to Eastern Bloc countries after recent publicity of the milling machine sale to Moscow by the Toshiba Machine Co. in the early 1980s.

Japan's Toshiba, one of the world's high-tech giants, would be



Caspar Weinberger (APF)

among firms expected to bid on Star Wars contracts. Defence officials told Reuters last month the Pentagon has a temporary ban on doing business with Toshiba.

Weinberger declined to say whether that embargo was still in effect, but the U.S. official who briefed reporters said it was.

Weinberger said Japanese firms "have some very valuable contributions to make" on anti-missile weapons development.

The Pentagon said these contributions include radar transmit and receive modules, optical data storage, superconductivity and guidance system software.

The senior U.S. official said despite the Toshiba case, "there is no substantive difference, no basic difference" between the U.S.-Japan agreement and that signed by Washington and the four other countries.

He said Washington was discussing Japanese participation in SDI long before the Toshiba case became public but, "The basic problem which the case reflects was well known to us," and adequate safeguards to protect sensitive data and technology were built into the SDI agreement.

He said Japanese firms and research centres are not guaranteed a portion of SDI work but would have to compete in order to win contracts.

"There is some concern that they won't be cost competitive" because they may seek too high a profit margin up front, he said.

## Hungary's rich-poor gap hit

BUDAPEST (AP). - A recently published report cited increasing polarization of rich and poor in Hungary, and expressed hopes that new tax laws would help funnel excess wealth back into the sagging economy.

The concept of social equality has been misinterpreted in this Communist country, the economic weekly *Ortel* said, adding that over the past 20 years it has meant "in point of fact the inequality" of individuals.

Hungary was noted for economic reforms that gave its citizens the highest standard of living in the East Bloc in the 1970s. But the country has been burdened increasingly by a foreign debt expected to reach eight billion dollars by the end of the year.

A new personal income tax - in proportion to incomes and assets is to be implemented as of January 1, 1988. The magazine said it hoped this "surplus money" would "seep through to the economy."

The government is expected to pass further measures in September to curb consumption and boost production. Communist Party leader János Kadar has repeated warnings for Hungarians to expect more difficult times as the programme is implemented.

Differences in wealth have become "conspicuous and publicly noted" over the past 15 years, *Ortel* said.

The number of families "who have money to spare" number about two million, the magazine said.

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# Wage talks resume today

By JEFF BLACK  
For The Jerusalem Post

The public sector wage negotiations between the Treasury and the Histadrut are to resume in Jerusalem this morning.

Trade union leaders said yesterday that they presumed the topic of wage increases, as opposed to the five-day work week, would be at the center of the talks.

Meir Gatt, head of the unions' campaign headquarters, said he wanted to see an increase in the pace of the negotiations, adding that it was time the two sides got down to "talking *tachlis*" (the real issues).

To this end, the next round of talks has already been scheduled for tomorrow afternoon in Tel Aviv.

Gatt reacted strongly to Finance Minister Moshe Nissim's remarks at a Manufacturers' Association dinner in Jerusalem on Monday night. Nissim told his audience that a five-day work week in the public sector was only an issue for negotiation and the Histadrut should not assume that it would be implemented automatically.

Gatt said that Sunday's cabinet decision giving Nissim the authority to negotiate the introduction of a five-day week was irrevocable. Nissim, said Gatt, "cannot now take this away from us."

## PRETORIA

(Continued from Page One)

our times...and if my friend is guilty, then we have to talk about it as friends do."

Dymally said Israeli leaders have "put their friends on the spot, have caused some of them to make statements - that Israel was not supplying arms to South Africa, when it was. Israel lied all of these years."

Dymally's were supported in the programme, which is to be screened here tonight, by Progressive List for Peace MK Matti Peled, who termed Israel's March statement on South Africa "eyewitness."

Peled said there had been "no curtailment" in Israel's arms sales to South Africa since it pledged to end all such sales in 1977. "Nor do I expect any curtailment," he said.

"We don't ask any questions about the buyers of our arms," Peled continued. "We would sell to Khomani, Pinochet, South Africa, everyone."

The documentary cited numerous alleged cases of Israeli arms being supplied to South Africa in the last decade, referring to the Gabriel missile, the Israeli-developed Cheetah fighter-plane, and, most recently, equipment for in-flight aircraft refueling.

Retired senator Charles Mathias, who co-sponsored Congressional Amendment 508 - which sought to deny U.S. military aid to countries in breach of the UN embargo on arms sales to South Africa - said in the documentary that he did not believe there would be much pressure in the coming years for Israel to prove that it had ceased its arms dealings.

"There are so many other debates," he said, "that I suspect this one will not come forward and be a major confrontation."

The half-hour documentary also quoted reports that Defence Minister Yitzhak Rabin visited Pretoria early this year to discuss arms deals.

Israel has refused to confirm that the visit took place, but there has been considerable speculation that Rabin was in Pretoria.

## IDF PLAN

(Continued from Page One)

Affairs and Defence Committee of his decision.

Meanwhile, the special sub-committee of the Knesset Defence Committee dealing with the IDF's future concept recommended yesterday that the IDF be cut in size on the assumption that the defence budget would not be increased in the future. The sub-committee, headed by MK Dan Meridor, worked on a plan for the IDF for the next 12 years, until the turn of the millennium.

Among its other main recommendations, the sub-committee referred to the need to carry out necessary changes designed to emphasize "the quality aspects" of the IDF by utilizing Israel's technological know-how.

The special sub-committee, which included MK Yossi Sarid, (CRM), was unanimous in its findings that the time was opportune, now from both the political and security aspects, to introduce the necessary changes in the IDF. It recommended that a special professional staff be set up to examine in detail proposals for Israel's future security concepts and for the strengthening of its forces.

The sub-committee's report called for improved communication between the military and political echelons and for a more thorough and coordinated decision-making process.

The controversial issue of the Lavi was not referred to in particular in its plan for the year 2,000, but most of the experts who appeared before the sub-committee expressed reservations about the Lavi project.

## DEMJANJUK ON TRIAL

(Continued from Page One)

answered, "No."

At this Judge Zvi Tal interjected: "Isn't it a strange coincidence that you picked the name Sobibor?"

Demjanjuk: "Perhaps it is surprising, but I never was there."

Gill then asked his client why he had not accompanied his wife on the two visits to Russia she made from the U.S. "Were you afraid of going back there?" he asked.

Demjanjuk: "Certainly. In Russia I had the status of a traitor because of my membership in the Vlasov Liberation Army. They would have killed me."

It emerged that Demjanjuk corresponded with his aged mother and sent her parcels through his in-laws there. She received a government pension because her son was listed as "missing."

Near the end of his questioning, Gill asked his client whether he recognized himself in the photo attached to the Trawniki identity card. "I can't say; it's similar. But I never was in Trawniki and I never wore such a uniform," Demjanjuk answered.

Gill: "Are you Ivan the Terrible?"

Demjanjuk: "I'm not Ivan the Terrible."

Gill: "Did you ever kill anybody?"

Demjanjuk: "Never. I can't even kill a chicken. My wife has to do that."

With these statements the direct questioning of Demjanjuk in his own defence ended and his cross-examination started.

But before Blatman could get under way, Levin said that he wanted to ask a question which he thought the defence should have asked its client. "Is that your signature on the Trawniki ID card?"

Demjanjuk: "How can it be, if I was never at Trawniki, I never saw this card."

Blatman got off to a slow start with his cross-examination, concentrating on the blood group tattoo in Demjanjuk's left arm, which the accused said he got when he joined the Vlasov army at Heuberg, near Stuttgart, and which he later removed.

Blatman: "Where you afraid the tattoo would identify you as a member of the SS?"

Demjanjuk: "Yes."

Blatman: "Did you get the tattoo while a member of an SS unit?"

Demjanjuk: "I never was in the SS."

Blatman's questioning next concentrated on when and how Demjanjuk got from his prisoner-of-war camp at Chelm in Poland to the Vlasov army base at Graz in Austria and later to Heuberg in Germany.

When Demjanjuk said that he was part of a group of 350-375 Ukrainian prisoners who were chosen by the Germans for membership in the Vlasov army, Blatman confronted him with a statement he had made before a U.S. court, that the group numbered 600-700 men. The next question concerned the height of a Ukrainian general named Tuchin, since Demjanjuk had said that he was in a company assigned to guarding generals.

Blatman: "Was Gen. Tuchin at Heuberg?"

Demjanjuk: "He was very tall, was he taller than you?"

Demjanjuk: "I don't know, I didn't actually see him."

At this point Judge Dalia Dorner asked Demjanjuk whether he knew the general at all. Demjanjuk answered that he knew him only from photos and from films, but not from personal observation.

Dorner: "So you did not actually guard him?"

Demjanjuk: "Maybe I said this at one stage, but he was in charge of the camp."

Next there was long questioning whether Demjanjuk had been at the Heuberg camp of the Vlasov army for weeks or for months, and at what time of the year. It emerged that the accused was not even sure whether he got to Graz and a few weeks later to Heuberg in the spring of 1944 or 1945, shortly before the end of the war.

As if by rote, Demjanjuk always came back to the refrain that he had been at Heuberg for about three weeks, until the end of the war. Yet at other times he admitted that he had been at Heuberg for several months, perhaps even as long as nine months.

Then there was the question of the weather at Graz and at Heuberg. Blatman probed the witness's statement made in the U.S. that there had been snow on the ground when he arrived at Graz, but that it was springtime when he arrived at Heuberg only three weeks later.

An important point of contradiction seemed to be Demjanjuk's statement in the U.S. that he came to Graz and Heuberg in the spring of 1944, while according to the historians the Vlasov army was organized there only in the spring of 1945.

Blatman also questioned the likelihood of half-starved former

war prisoners dressed in old Italian uniforms suddenly being used to guard generals. The prosecutor also confused the witness when he questioned him about how he and his comrades spent their time at Graz and at Heuberg. Always referring to testimony about this period given before American courts, Blatman read statements by Demjanjuk that at Graz "we were quartered in a stable and played cards, while at Heuberg we were drilled."

Demjanjuk finally said that "maybe I got the two places mixed up."

When Blatman came back to Demjanjuk's crucial statement (made in the U.S.) that he had arrived at the two Vlasov army camps in the spring of 1944, the accused had this to say: "Even here in Israel I don't know what month it is."

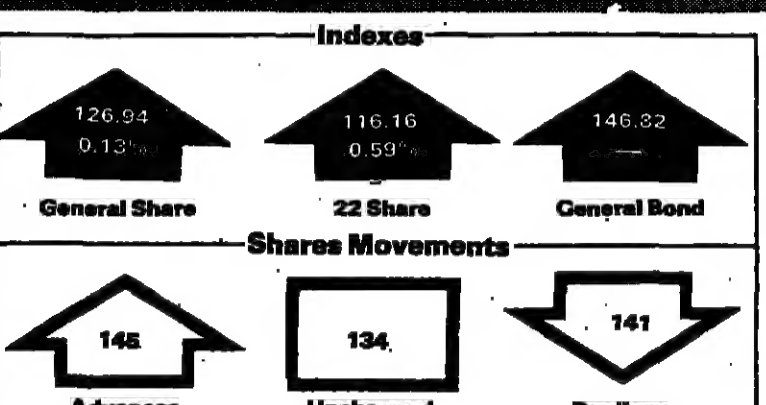
Blatman: "The war ended in May 1945. Do you say that you were at Heuberg for more than a year?"

Demjanjuk: "If that is your reckoning, yes."

To this Blatman rejoined that plans for establishing the Vlasov army were made in November 1944, but that in the spring of that year nobody seriously even dreamed about it.

Shortly after 6 p.m. Demjanjuk said that his ribs were hurting and that he was getting tired. Levin closed the session, and the cross-examination will continue today.

## Tel Aviv Stock Exchange



### Selected Prices

Name	Price	Volume	% change
Surfcoat	15005		
Asia	418	3841	-
Adgar	508	1156	-
Argentin	15008	107	-
Datta Gali	4440	1708	-0.2
Lodice	3050	136	-4.7
Levi	301	800	-
Polgar	1085	588	-0.8
Gilbar Seabine	12008	183	-1.8
Urden O.T.	8450	413	-
Pedra Street	412	15956	+3.0
Isa Co. Ltd.	4410	1808	-
Zion Cablecast	1372	288	+4.8
Electra O.T.	1981	1328	-
Aryc	28800	187	-0.4
Cell Electronics	2350	1320	-
Spectrotron 1.0	1450	1053	-2.7
T.A.T. 1.0	1430	250	-
Y.P. Ltd.	128	14776	-0.4
Adventist 1.0	700	730	+1.4
Agan	1640	587	-0.8
Alliance	2400	141	-0.8
Surfcoat 1.0	870	1218	-0.2
Fertilizer 0.1	4030	140	-0.4
Halla Chem.	920	3534	-
Peridex	328	640	-
Frutemur	24480	131	-3.2
Ketar	280	8580	-
Koor p	12475	357	-
Admon	4700	4841	-2.7
Israel Corp. 1.0	12200	5	-
Watson 1.1	809	5288	-
Hapocall Inv.	31545	5	-3.1
Miramir Invest.	228	10158	-
Yasur	7823	21	-3.1
Pavot 1.0	14454	270	-3.1
Phyon	28200	137	-
J.O.E.L.	573		-5.0

### Commercial Banks

Name	Price	Volume	% change
Bank Leumi	2160	4	-
Bank Hapoalim	19480	181	+1.8
Bank Leumi	8620	3602	+1.5

### Share Movements

Name	Price	Volume	% change
Bank Leumi	2160	4	-
Bank Hapoalim	19480	181	+1.8
Bank Leumi	8620	3602	+1.5

### Real Estate, Building and Agriculture

Name	Price	Volume	% change
Al-Hov	341	4811	-
Africa Inv. 0.1	47200	190	-1.0
Africa Inv. 1.0	38100	225	-0.8
Avdon	2800	1102	-
Danmore	6120	228	-
J.E.C.	286	5889	-
Levi	450	2288	-
Savoy 0.1	17700	58	-
Avdon Prop.	308	4778	-
Medusa	1330	185	-0.8
Hedera Prop.	1788	1000	-
Dubek	8880	391	-0.3
Tempo 1.0	38100	80	-2.7

### Industries

Name	Price	Volume	% change
Real Estate	7531	1448	+1.0
Real Estate	288	880	+1.75
Clal Trading	414	8000	+2.00
Superior	13880	300	+1.00
Superior	10480	100	+1.00
Dalek	2837	7840	+0.25
Azoria	1114	1114	-
Pro. & Building	1225	4850	+1.00
ILDC	3410	60	+1.00
Clal R.Estate	8284	120	+2.00
Shit	882	220	+0.75
Shit	1874	80	+1.00
Polgar	1020	1400	+1.00
Shit	43300	2	+1.00
Shit	37740	2	+1.00
Teva	14230	800	+1.00
Deed Sea	2784	5130	+1.00
Petrochem	85	14000	+2.00
APM	384810	40	+1.00
Central Trade	11200	240	-
Clal Industries	10014	3620	+1.00
IDB Develop.	1088	3250	+1.50
Blum	258	680	+0.35
Central Invest.	1284	5400	+1.25
Clal 1.0	3140	800	+1.75

### Aberrations

Name	Price	Volume	% change
Real Estate	7531	1448	+1.0
Real Estate	288	880	+1.75
Clal Trading	414	8000	+2.00
Superior	13880	300	+1.00
Superior	10480	100	+1.00
Dalek	2837	7840	+0.25
Azoria	1114	1114	-
Pro. & Building	1225	4850	+1.00
ILDC	3410	60	+1.00
Clal R.Estate	8284	120	+2.00
Shit	882	220	+0.75
Shit	1874	80	+1.00
Polgar	1020	1400	+1.00
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Petrochem	85	14000	+2.00
APM	384810	40	+1.00
Central Trade	11200	240	-
Clal Industries	10014	3620	+1.00
IDB Develop.	1088	3250	+1.50
Blum	258	680	+0.35
Central Invest.	1284	5400	+1.25
Clal 1.0	3140	800	+1.75

### 25 Shares

Name	Price	Volume	% change
Real Estate	7531	1448	+1.0
Real Estate	288	880	+1.75
Clal Trading	414	8000	+2.00
Superior	13880	300	+1.00
Superior	10480	100	+1.00
Dalek	2837	7840	+0.25
Azoria	1114	1114	-
Pro. & Building	1225	4850	+1.00
ILDC	3410	60	+1.00
Clal R.Estate	8284	120	+2.00
Shit	882	220	+0.75
Shit	1874	80	+1.00
Polgar	1020	1400	+1.00
Shit	43300	2	+1.00
Shit	37740	2	+1.00
Teva	14230	800	+1.00
Deed Sea	2784	5130	+1.00
Petrochem	85	14000	+2.00
APM	384810	40	+1.00
Central Trade	11200	240	-
Clal Industries	10014	3620	+1.00
IDB Develop.	1088	3250	+1.50
Blum	258	680	+0.35
Central Invest.	1284	5400	+1.25
Clal 1.0	3140	800	+1.75

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# Bruno revamps Bank of Israel

By PINHAS LANDAU

Bank of Israel Governor Michael Bruno yesterday announced a series of promotions and appointments of senior central bank officials that effectively remoulds



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## Who are they kidding?

ALTHOUGH he took no exception to Foreign Minister Shimon Peres' favourable, if conditional, response to Moscow's call on this country to rethink its missile-building policy, Premier Yitzhak Shamir has now made clear that he has his own views on Israel's proper attitude to the Soviet Union. These may not be startlingly new, but Mr. Shamir must have figured that a restatement would serve the national interest.

The Soviet Union, so the premier told a gathering of young conservative politicians in Jerusalem on Monday, "cannot play a constructive role in our region." Meaning it can have no rightful place in peacemaking between the Arab states and Israel. And why not? "Because of its policy towards Israel, because of its attitude to the Jewish people in the Soviet Union."

Were he a trifle more candid with his conservative listeners, Mr. Shamir might have admitted that these are, in his case, excuses and not reasons. For had the Kremlin completely realigned its Middle East policies with those of Washington, and had it allowed the virtually free emigration of its Jews, the premier would still strenuously object to even a purely formal Soviet co-sponsorship of an international conference on Arab-Israel peace.

The true reason is that any method of peacemaking based on Resolution 242 - to which Israel, under a Likud premier, committed itself at Camp David - and not on an Israel-imposed diktat, will inevitably work havoc with the vision of Greater Eretz Yisrael. Which is why Mr. Shamir opposed the Camp David accords when they came up for a vote.

To disbelieve Mr. Shamir is not necessarily to believe the Soviets when they dangle the carrot of peace before Israel's eyes - on condition that it tear up the strategic understanding with the U.S., and forswear any part in SDI, and break the Voice of America agreement, and withdraw to the 1949 lines, and melt its missiles into ploughshares.

Back in 1954 Israel solemnly informed the Soviet Union that, having no hostile feelings towards it but, on the contrary, being anxious to establish and maintain relations of friendship and amity with it, Israel "will not be a party to any alliance or pact aiming at aggression against the Soviet Union."

Unfortunately, Israel's then foreign minister, Moshe Sharett, neglected to elicit from his Soviet counterpart, Vyacheslav Molotov, similar Soviet undertakings vis-a-vis this country as a condition of the resumption of diplomatic ties that had been broken a few months earlier by the Kremlin.

The resumption of ties turned out in fact to be merely a prelude to an escalating campaign of hostility towards Israel, with the Soviets acting as chief arms supplier and diplomatic bulwark for Israel's worst Arab enemies, and eventually as main purveyor of the monstrous lie about a worldwide "Zionist" conspiracy against peace and security, not least the Soviet Union's own.

The latest echo of that campaign could be detected in the third Moscow radio Hebrew-language commentary on Jericho II within one week. In it, the preposterous charge was reiterated that Israel, rather than seeking to fend for itself, was threatening Soviet "economic and strategic centres," such as the Baku oilfields. With the implication that it would yet rue it all.

With hundreds of nuclear-tipped Chinese missiles aimed at it, apart from the thousands of the U.S., that Moscow should single out Israel, which does not pose a danger at all, is more than ludicrous. Certainly it is a ridiculous pose for a great power. But then Stalin too had his mind on other diversions even as Hitler's divisions were poised to invade.

Israel will surely not be intimidated by Soviet sabre-rattling any more than it will be seduced by Soviet blandishments to give up its claims to safe and recognized nationhood. If the Soviet Union wishes to have a role in the Middle East peace process, it must base any relationship it is willing to enter into with Israel on reciprocity and mutuality.

But for Mr. Shamir to pretend that the Soviet Union is not already in the Middle East, and diplomatically hyperactive in it, or that it can be ignored, is a response that must be attributed to the present heat wave.

## IRAN

(Continued from Page One)

quoted President Ali Khamenei as saying Iran would strike Kuwait with surface-to-surface missiles if Kuwait continued what he called "acts of mischief."

In Paris, French Defence Minister Andre Giraud said a French aircraft carrier task force on stand-by would not be sailing for the Middle East immediately. "I have already said that the alert was a precautionary measure," he told reporters.

France broke diplomatic relations with Iran on July 17 in a dispute which began when an interpreter in the Iranian Embassy in Paris refused to leave to answer police questions about a wave of bomb attacks in the French capital last year. Each country has put the other's embassy under siege.

France and Iran on Monday named Italy and Pakistan as their

respective representatives in Tehran and Paris.

A French Foreign Ministry spokesman said the arrangement was a "step" forward and opened the way to "very concrete discussions" between the two countries. The talks would be sure to focus on the repatriation of Iranian and French diplomats from Paris and Teheran, analysts said.

Iraq is urging the five permanent members of the U.N. Security Council to take sanctions against Iran for refusing to comply with the council's call for an immediate ceasefire in the Gulf. Iraqi Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Tariq Aziz said in Paris yesterday.

Aziz said he made Iraq's request for a new meeting of the Security Council to impose sanctions against Iran in a 45-minute meeting with French Premier Jacques Chirac earlier yesterday. (Reuters, AFP, AP)

## RABIN

(Continued from Page One)

ates from the West Bank ready to cooperate with Israel would weaken the standing of the PLO both locally and internationally.

Clearly, said Linn, Israeli aid to moderates ready to stand for the Jordanian parliament would provoke terror.

But the PLO must be faced and out-faced once and for all, he urged. The motion will be discussed further in committee.

In a separate statement, Rabin said yesterday that he would give a second round of "yes" were he asked to vote again for the Camp David accords.

Rabin was replying in the Knesset to a motion for the agenda by Tehiya MK Rafael Eitan who had cast doubts on whether Rabin would endorse the peace with Egypt had been known how chilly it would become. But, said Rabin, peace agree-

ments anywhere took a long time to warm up to full normalization.

The peace with Egypt was no love affair but it nevertheless remained of first-rank significance for Israel's security. It had totally changed the balance of arms between Israel and the Arab states. It had proved conclusively that it was possible to achieve peace with an Arab state, and with the premier state at that.

Rabin also indicated that Israel would continue to press the Egyptians on compensation for the Ras Burka victims.

The Knesset is due to debate the Ras Burka issue today in the wake of a motion for the agenda by Likud MK Miriam Tsa'asa-Glazer.

Present in the visitors' gallery will be representatives of the families which fell victim to the massacre by a deranged Egyptian policeman in October 1985 and members of the Egyptian embassy in Israel.

# On Germans, Russians - and Jews

Yohanan Meroz

ISRAEL FREQUENTLY has recourse to the good offices of friendly governments in dealing with third parties. This practice is quite customary in international affairs; that Israel should resort to it more often than others stems from the unfortunate fact that it lacks direct ties with a great number of states. There is nothing wrong with enlisting the help of friends, as long as it is done with discretion and propriety.

One friendly government to which we have turned on various occasions in the past is that of the Federal Republic of Germany, and on the whole, its response to such requests has been favourable. While not always successful in its efforts it has, more than once, been of assistance. In particular, Hans Dietrich Genscher, the doyen of foreign ministers in Europe, has shown readiness to make some of our concerns his own; that he may have done so partly to enhance his considerable international prestige does not detract in any way from the recognition and appreciation his friendly interest deserves.

In the establishment of diplomatic relations between Israel and Spain, to give just one example, he played a role - not decisive, perhaps, but certainly contributory. In one domain, however, Israel has, until recently, refrained from appealing to Germany, and quite rightly so. This central, vital subject of Soviet Jewry. The government of Israel would be well-advised

not to deviate from that course. There are some indications that of late it has done so.

Few, if any, national or international issues are of greater import to our future, and merit more insistent and persistent endeavour. It is therefore essential that the *modus operandi* be given most careful consideration.

THERE ARE at least two major reasons why the Federal Republic does not qualify as an intermediary or an advocate, and those dealing with the question must not ignore them. They bear both on substance and on form.

The first reason is that in their bilateral relationship with the USSR, the Germans are themselves exhaustively engaged in a problem not dissimilar to ours.

There exists in the Soviet Union a sizeable German minority whose cultural and other rights, as well as their freedom of movement, are in jeopardy. Their fate - quite naturally, as seen from Bonn - takes precedence over the interests of other groups. Even with the best intentions, the Federal Government cannot be expected to attend to those interests other than casually or incidentally.

On the other hand, in the event

that the Germans make headway in their efforts in regard to their kinsmen, that may offer a useful opportunity to compare notes and draw on their experience. But that, of course, is an entirely different proposition. There is no room for the assumption that Bonn may be able to render direct, effective assistance.

THE SECOND reason is more compelling. Even if the aforesaid were unfounded, it would still be a serious psychological - and thus political - mistake to commission Germans to present, as it were, the Jewish case or Israel's demands vis-a-vis the Soviet Union.

However grievous the latter's disregard for the basic rights of Jews, it is not an issue which can or ought to be taken up by Germans at our behest.

Our collective and individual thinking is pervaded by the memory of history; our profound disappointment with Soviet policies must not make us forget that the Russians, too, think in historical terms, and some of their traumatic experiences have roots not far removed from our own. Their wholly understandable reaction to the tactless comparison of Gorbachev to Goebbels, by a leading federal politician, proved the point.

Quite apart, however, from the indignation which the psychological barrier might give rise to in the Soviet mind if the Germans were to

## Only the tip of the iceberg

Eliezer Whartman

dhimmi in the eyes of the ruling religious establishment.

Despite the ringing assertion in Israel's Declaration of Independence that all citizens are entitled to freedom of religion and conscience, the distinction between citizen and citizen began with the establishment of the State. In 1948, the British Mandatory laws stipulating that the administration of all Jewish religious affairs was to be under the control of the chief rabbinate was carried over to the Jewish State.

Religious parties, as a condition for entering the provisional government and all successive coalitions, demanded the preservation of this status quo. It has continued to this day. Ever since the establishment of the state, the Orthodox establishment has rejected Conservative and Reform Judaism, denying to Conservative and Reform Jews the same rights accorded to Orthodox Jews.

Reform and Conservative rabbis in Israel are not recognized by the state, cannot serve on religious courts and municipal religious councils, and cannot officiate at weddings and funerals. Unlike the Orthodox, their communities do not receive

state assistance in the construction and maintenance of their synagogues. They are unable even to initiate a discourse with the chief rabbis, nor can they establish a forum where representatives of Orthodox and non-Orthodox communities can discuss theological differences. State salaries and public funds, in the press, paid for with public funds, wearing Jews not to attend Conservative and Reform religious services, describing their non-Orthodox rabbinical colleagues as "a dangerous element in our midst who woo Jews away from our holy Torah."

APART FROM denying basic rights to non-Orthodox Israeli Jews, rabbinical authorities do not accept the conversions and divorces of immigrants to Israel performed abroad by Conservative and Reform rabbis. Israeli rabbis do not accept the testimony of non-Orthodox rabbis abroad verifying the Jewishness of their ex-congregants wishing to marry or divorce in Israel.

Aside from a few disgruntled Conservative and Reform Jews in Israel, the situation is tolerated in this country, the only land in the free world where a Conservative or Reform rabbi is unable to perform his duties. Yet there is barely a murmur of protest from the political parties, including those who pride themselves on their liberal, socialist outlook, from academics, from jurists, from the president, from the Israel Civil Liberties Union, from liberal organizations, etc. It is easier to get their ear about the infringement of Arab rights than about the violation of Jewish rights.

Neither of the two major parties, partners in the "national unity" government, has ever challenged the status quo. Both sides entered the coalition government together with their religious partners to whom they had pledged that there would be no deviation from the status quo.

It is astonishing that Conservative, Reconstructionist and Reform Jews abroad have remained almost totally quiescent in the face of the onslaught against them. Had it occurred in any other country, the

World Jewish Congress, the American Jewish Congress, the American Jewish Committee, the B'nai B'rith, the Anti-Defamation League, the Council of Jewish Federations, the interfaith committees, etc. would have been up in arms, trumpeting the charge of anti-Semitism.

It is obvious that the days of this so-called government of national unity are limited. But what will replace it? Another narrow coalition government which will be led by either the Likud or Labour, depending upon how many Abuhattas and Peretzets they can entice to join them. This unstable government will be at the mercy of the splinter religious parties, and like all previous coalitions, the next government will undertake not to alter the status quo.

Obviously what is needed is electoral reform - but that is another story.

We, the unwilling public of Israel, have no choice. But in God's name - literally - why do the Jews of the Diaspora have to endure this discrimination?

THERE IS a time hallowed maxim in the U.S., the slogan which launched America's War of Independence against England: "No taxation without representation!"

Anyone familiar with the United Jewish Appeal knows that American Jews are taxed to support Israel. Woe to the doctor, lawyer, businessman, artisan, etc. who would defy his colleagues, tightly organized according to professions, and refuse to make an acceptable "gift" to the UJA.

Most UJA contributions are a form of taxation. But there is no representation. Jews in the Diaspora who are incensed about ethical and religious shortcomings in Israel are told by Israeli leaders that if they want to express an opinion, they should come and live here.

According to this logic Jews living outside the USSR have no right to tell the Soviet government how it should treat Jews in the Soviet Union - and this goes for Israeli leaders as well.

Diaspora Jews have a tool, and they must use it. Every outraged Conservative and Reform Jew should announce the next time that he is solicited for his gift to Israel that

he will deduct 10 per cent from his previous contribution, and earmark it for educational, social and settlement programmes of the Conservative and Reform movements in Israel. By so doing, he will be following in the footsteps of the Orthodox who, by and large, earmark their gifts for religious institutions.

Conservative and Reform givers will not be contributing less to Israel (although it is a moot point whether continued UJA funding helps or hinders this country to stand on its own two feet) but he will be making it abundantly clear that each year he will give less and less to the UJA and direct more and more to specific causes he wishes to further. He will not continue to give a blank cheque to the Jewish Agency, a purely political body, which allocates sums according to a party key, and which distributes millions of dollars to Orthodox institutions whose leaders regard the money as kosher, even though the donors are *treif*.

Together with earmarking their gifts to Israel, American Jewry might indicate to the Israeli government that U.S. Jews take a dim view of being asked to lobby the Congress and U.S. government for more economic and political support for Israel as long as religious intolerance in Israel continues.

This is admittedly drastic medicine, but muted protests, slaps on the wrist, behind-the-scenes diplomacy, discreet meetings and manoeuvrings, quiet assurances from "high quarters" - all the devices so beloved by leaders of the Jewish establishment abroad - have failed.

Israel is approaching its 40th birthday. What is needed today is mutual respect between Israel and the Diaspora, and that will lead to mutual responsibility.

The writer is editor of the Israel Press Service, an independent syndicate.

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